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THE STRANGE STORY OF

With Legends of the Surrounding Country

By

Joseph Barr

A Residence  
in the place for  
half a century





THE STRANGE STORY OF  
**HARPER'S FERRY**

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THE SURROUNDING COUNTRY

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JOSEPH BARRY  
A resident of the place for half a century

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MARTINSBURG, VA.  
THOMPSON BROTHERS  
1883

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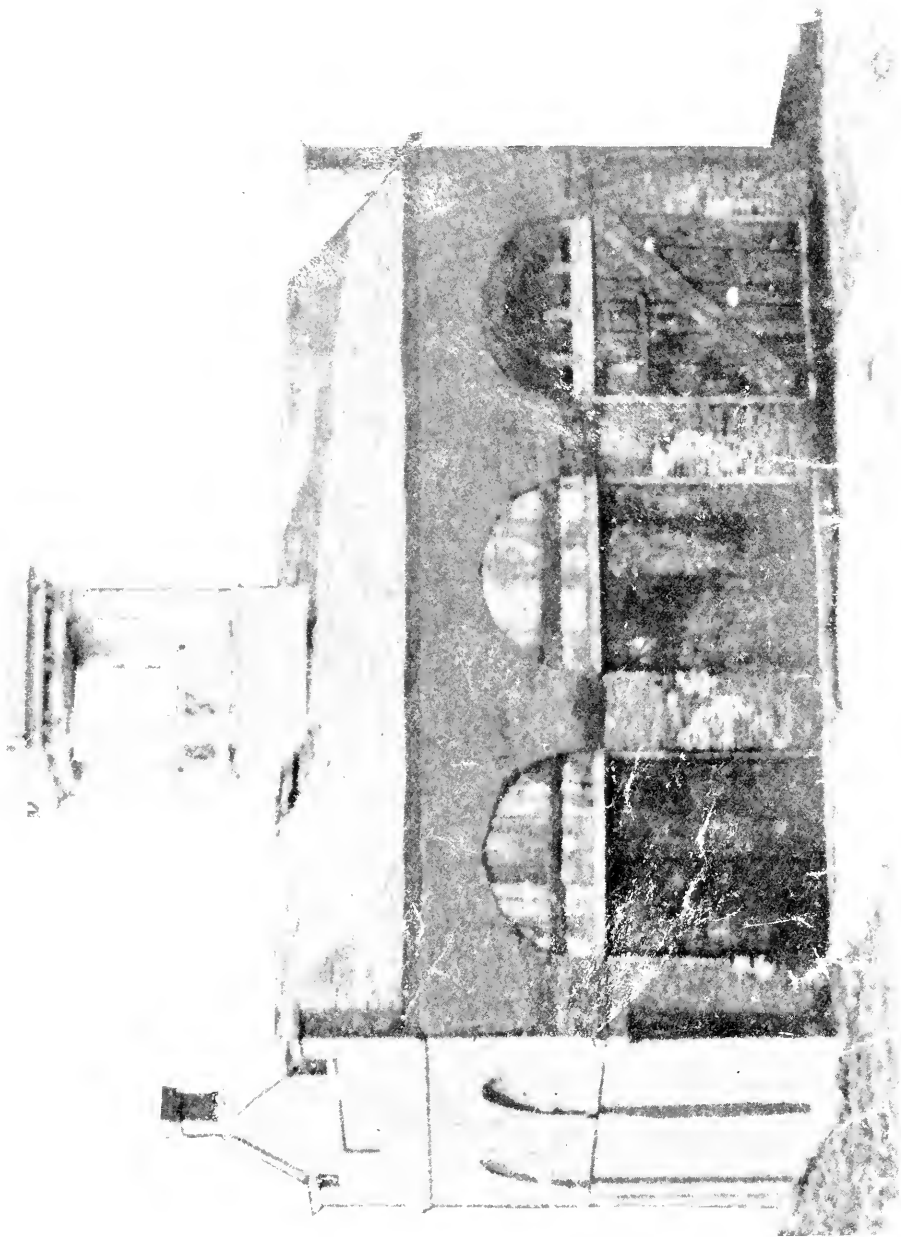
## PREFACE.

THE *real story* of Harper's Ferry is sad, and but little less wild and romantic than the old-time legends that abound in the long settled country around. The *facts* of the story we give with scrupulous *exactness*. We, ourselves, have witnessed many of the most important incidents narrated and, for what happened before our time, we have the evidence of old settlers of the highest character and veracity.

The *legends* are *consistent*, even though they may have no other claim on our consideration. They never have more than one version, although one narrator may give more facts than another. The narrat. as never *contradict* one another in any material way, which goes to show that there was a time when everybody around believed the main facts.

THE AUTHOR.





JOHN BROWN'S FORT





# THE STRANGE STORY OF HARPER'S FERRY



## CHAPTER I

**H**ARPER'S FERRY, including Bolivar, is a town which, before the war of the late rebellion, contained a population of about three thousand—nine-tenths of whom were whites. At the breaking out of hostilities nearly all the inhabitants left their homes—emigrating their lots with "the confederacy" and about an equal number with the old government. On the restoration of peace, comparatively few of them returned. A great many colored people, however, who came at various times with the armies from southern Virginia, have remained, so that the proportion of the races at the place is materially changed. Also, many soldiers of the national army who married Virginia ladies, during the war, have settled there and, consequently, the town yet contains a considerable number of inhabitants. The present population may be set down at sixteen hundred whites and seven hundred blacks. The village is situated in Jefferson county, now West Virginia, at the confluence of the Potomac and the Shenandoah, at the base and in the very shadow of the



approach in the 1960s, the scene is a dramatic and beautiful scene. The east front of the main house, built in 1833 by Father John S. O'Connell, was torn down in 1963, and under the supervision of the architect Robert Curran, a "bolt of lightning" was struck where "our new house, the House of Worship for the Fathers, have been constructed from a considerable distance of relationships." If the building is against the "multitude of the above." There is a "foundation" for the "knows how to make me through them, perhaps a lot of it, or the other side of the mountain."

On one side, the famous "history and the Heights rise, and the easily picture from a number of portals, of the "old" land, "heights" and "altitude" of "history" and "rounding" of "the level of the" "lofty, in the present" frequently "to be seen" present, the "wildness" of the "stage" which "terror" "heights" "a gorge" "takes" "The" "to 1963" "to 1963"



agreeable to be rejected by the most prosaic spectator. George Washington, chiseled by the hand of Nature in the living rock, on the summit of the Blue Ridge, with the Bird of Victory fanning his brow, is too much poetry to be thrown away and common sense matter of fact is out of the question. Of late years, a new feature has been added to the scene which gives it quite an alpine appearance. Shortly after our civil war, a man named Reid, who then lived at the foot of the Maryland Heights, procured a few goats for the amusement of his children. The goats multiplied rapidly and gradually spread up the side of the mountain, where their opportunities for mischief in gnawing the bark of trees and for avoiding the attacks of dogs were practically unlimited. Their number is now Legion and they frequently gather in great crowds on the overhanging rocks, always in charge of a dignified old buck, with a patriarchal beard, and look down placidly and, may be, with contempt on the busy hive of men below. Perhaps, the old buck often thinks, "What fools those two-legged mortals be. They call themselves Lords of the creation and claim to own us, free sons of the mountain, and even our neighbor, the eagle, but I would like to see one of them climb up the face of this cliff and jump from crag to crag as the feeblest of *my* clan can do. There they go crawling along, and when one of them wants to travel a few miles he must purchase a railroad ticket for a point to which my friend, the eagle, could arrive in a few dozen flaps of his wings without the care and trouble of baggage or the fear of a run-in or a collision." Such may be and such, it is to be feared, *ought* to be, the reflections of that old buck.

Before the war, the Loudoun Heights used to be the favorite roosting place of immense numbers of crows that, during the autumn and winter, lodged



to be slain, and, as butchers are wont to do, they are sold to some in the neighbourhood, who, by their means, are enabled to render the creature of the field more profitable than it would be, were it neglected. In the neighbourhood of the city of London, the sagacious birds, known by the name of *Partridge*, are taken, no doubt, in great numbers, and are sold to the young boys, who are wont to buy them for the purpose of eating them. Some day, perhaps, they will be sold to the poor, who are wont to buy them for the purpose of eating them. In the neighbourhood of the city of London, the sagacious birds, known by the name of *Partridge*, are taken, no doubt, in great numbers, and are sold to the young boys, who are wont to buy them for the purpose of eating them. Some day, perhaps, they will be sold to the poor, who are wont to buy them for the purpose of eating them. In the neighbourhood of the city of London, the sagacious birds, known by the name of *Partridge*, are taken, no doubt, in great numbers, and are sold to the young boys, who are wont to buy them for the purpose of eating them. Some day, perhaps, they will be sold to the poor, who are wont to buy them for the purpose of eating them.

At a point among the hills, there is a very deep crevice in the rock, which has been ever since the time of a family of hawks that, like the rock eagles of old, issue from their impregnable nests, and levy tribute from all that pass by, and, to some of them, they prey on the beautiful and useful little birds that are indigenous, often extending their ravages to poultry yards, and, by way of revenge, there is by shooting them with single shot, or by the discharge on the wing, not only of one, but of several of their screams are peculiarly and highly cruel, and they often mar the peaceful serenity of the summer evening. The people would compromise with them gladly, if they would war on the English sportsmen, but as far as the author knows they never do so, recognizing, no doubt, and respecting a kindred depravity. May the shadows of both nuisances grow rapidly less! But, hold; not so fast. *Zer* too, perhaps, have their uses in the nice balance of Nature, and their annihilation might cause an injudicious excess somewhere.





City of the Dead.' They are quiet, inoffensive neighbors and they, no doubt, many a time in their lives, admired the same scene and, like the men of to-day, wondered what this whole thing of creation and human existence means. Perhaps they know it all now and, perhaps, they do *not*. Any way, their tongues will not disturb one's meditations, and it may be that their silence will furnish a wholesome homily on the nothingness of this life and the vanity of all earthly pursuits.

Robert Harper, from whom the place gets its name, was a native of Oxford in England. He was born about the year 1703 and, at the age of twenty years, he emigrated to Philadelphia where he prosecuted the business of architecture and millwrighting. He erected a church for the Protestant Episcopalians in Frankfort, which edifice, however, through some defect of title, was afterwards lost to the congregation for which it was built. In 1747 he was engaged by some members of the Society of "Friends" to erect a meeting-house for that denomination on the Opequeton river, near the site of the present city of Winchester, Virginia, and, while on his way through the then unbroken wilderness to fulfill his contract, he lodged, one night, at a lonely inn on the site of what is now the city of Frederick, Maryland. While staying at this hestelry, he met a German named Hoffman to whom, in the course of conversation, he communicated the business that took him on his journey and, also, his intention to proceed to his destination by way of Antietam, a name now so famous in our national history, for the terrible battle fought there during the late rebellion. Hoffman informed him that there was a shorter route, by way of what he called "The Hole," and, as an additional inducement, he promised him a sight of some wonderful scenery. Har-



He was a grandson of a German of the same name who, many years before, had emigrated from the city of Worms in Hesse-Darmstadt. Neither Mr. Wager nor his wife ever saw their Harper's Ferry property, but many of their descendants were born there and some of them are now engaged in mining neighboring cities, owning still a small number of acres of their old home. Of this family is the late venerable Robert Harper Williamson, of Washington city, the first person having the name of Harper who was born in the town. The wife of Judge Swain, a few years ago, of the Supreme Court of the United States, was one of the Wager party, and their son was General Wager Sherman, distinguished in the Union army during the late rebellion. His record goes to press—we learn of his death.

Mr. Harper was buried on his own property and his moss-grown grave is yet to be seen in the romantically situated cemetery that overlooks the town—the same heretofore mentioned, a hill rising from a point from which to view the scenery. By a provision of his will, several acres of land were bequeathed to the place, as a burial ground—his own grave to be in the centre—and now a very large number sleep their dreamless sleep on a beautiful though until lately a sadly neglected graveyard around the founder of the village.

Few of the events that transpired in Mr. Harper's time are recorded. Shortly after building the house on Shenandoah street he erected a large stone dwelling on what is now called High street. This house yet stands and occasionally it is occupied by some of his heirs. He experienced great difficulty in finishing this building, owing to a scarcity of mechanics, nearly all the able-bodied men of the place and neighborhood having gone to join the army of Washington. It is recorded that an intimate friend

of Mr. Harper, named Hamilton, lost his life in this house by an accidental fall and this tradition, coupled with the age of the house, gives a sombre character to the building. At the time of Mr. Harper's death, it is reported, there were but three houses at "The Ferry."

In 1748, there occurred a great flood in the Potomac, which has since been mentioned as such by the number of "stranded" boats run from the bridge to the "cove" of the Severn, and by another, though a less frequent, called "The Pumpkin Flood" is recorded as having occurred in 1750. The latter derived its name from the great numbers of pumpkins which it washed away from the gardens of the tanners who, then, resided in scattered lodges along the two rivers.

It is said that, at the commencement of the Revolution Mr. Harper's sympathies were for it, but that soon, he espoused the cause of his adopted country.

In 1704, during the administration of General Washington, Harper's Ferry was chosen as the site of a national armory. It is probable that the great Father of his Country, himself, suggested it as the best location then known for the purpose, having visited the place in person. This is a tradition among the people and, if true, is characteristic of the most sagacious of men. The water-power at the place is immense, some people supposing it to be the finest in the world. The Valley of Virginia and that of Middletown, as well as the fertile plains of Loudoun, gave promise of an abundance of the necessaries of life and, perhaps, with the eye of prophecy, he saw railroads penetrating the wilderness of the Allegheny regions and transporting its then hid ten mineral treasures to aid in the proposed manufacture of arms. In the year above mentioned Congress applied to the General Assembly of

Virginia for permission to purchase the site, and, on a vote of the latter, leave was granted to lay a tract not exceeding six hundred and forty acres. Accordingly a body of land containing one hundred and twenty-five acres was bought from the heirs of Mr. Harper. This tract is contained in a triangle formed by the two rivers and a line running from the Potomac to the Shenandoah along what is now called Union Street. Another purchase was made of three hundred and ten acres from a Mr. Rutherford. The latter tract is that on which the village of Bollivar now stands. In some time after, Congress desiring to obtain the benefit of the fine timber growing on the Loudoun Heights and not deeming it proper to ask for any further concessions from the State of Virginia, leased in perpetuity of Lord Fairfax, proprietor of "The Northern Neck," the right to all the timber growing and to grow on a tract of three hundred and twenty-five acres on the Loudoun Heights immediately adjoining Harper's Ferry.

Thus prepared, the government commenced the erection of shops, and in 1796 a Mr. Perkins, an English Moravian, was appointed to superintend the works. He is represented as having been an amiable, unsophisticated man, and tradition still tells of his simplicity of dress and deportment. During his time, nothing of moment occurred at the place. The town was yet in its infancy, with very few settlers and, as the period antedates the time of that celebrated personage—the oldest inhabitant—very little is known of what took place during Mr. Perkins' administration. One or two centenarians, now a few years deceased, however, retained some faint reminiscences of him and another Englishman, named Cox, who had been for many years employed under him as a man of all work, and who had followed him to Harper's Ferry from southern Virginia, where

At this time he commonly resided. On one occasion Cox was employed by his employer to attend to the garden, which was overrun with weeds. For some time Cox did not relish the prospect, however, a grumbling consent. Next morning he commenced weeding and, towards evening, he presented himself to Mr. Perkins with the assurance that he had made a clean sweep of the garden. Mr. Perkins was much gratified and he told Cox that he would give him a dram of whiskey for his trouble and a good rub. On visiting his garden the next day, Perkins discovered that, sure enough, he had made a clean sweep. The weeds and rubbish were all biddies, turnips, carrots and other things of the vegetable kind. In great wrath he ordered Cox, charged him with every article of furniture which he had on the seat of the carriage and sent him to the mill at the same time that he ordered some of his men to go and mend the carriage. Mr. Perkins, in his anger, muttered, "This devil has done a good step and a good thing." The next day he was told by a boy, who he could not remember the name of, that he had seen the devil in the mill. Mr. Perkins, who was a very superstitious man, soon forgot the story of the garden, but he has long since told the story of the mill to his grandsons. Harper's *History of the State of New York* relates that, "Such a delusion was so common in the following years, an old man, who had lived in the mill, who had given him the story, was long since dead and no longer seen." Mr. Perkins, who was a very superstitious man, also told the story of the mill to his grandsons. John, the boy who had given the story, was long since dead and no longer seen. Mr. Perkins, who was a very superstitious man, also told the story of the mill to his grandsons. John, the boy who had given the story, was long since dead and no longer seen.

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of the "long and arduous" task in the estimation of the "quaking" on-looker, and to the task. He held the "quaking" reader that was a very long night, and that the "quaking" fame as he acquired on that "quaking" of approval of his loved one would be the "quaking" inducement enough for him to undertake the "quaking" ideal. But the spirits of the old soldier, "quaking" with commendable decency on the occasion, and "quaking" a "quaking" or five either "quaking" or "quaking" conducted itself discreetly but, dear reader, that night was a very long one notwithstanding, and the daylight, when at last it *did* appear, was enthusiastically welcomed by the quaking watcher.

At that time—1799—a bitter war existed between the Federalists and Republicans, and a certain Captain Henry, in General Pinkney's army is said to have taken his company one day, to Jefferson's Rock, and ordered them to overthrow the favorite seat of Jefferson, his political enemy. They succeeded in detaching a large boulder from the top of a hill, and threw it down a hill to Shenandoah street, where, for many years, a monument of stupid bigotry. This action was the occasion for a challenge to another, but for Captain Henry from an equally good Republican in the same corps, but the affair being known to the ears of General Pinkney, he had both of the champions arrested before a duel could be fought, very much to the regret of all sensible people in the town who expected that, if the meeting had taken place, there would be, probably, a "quaking" one foot the less at Harper's Ferry.

Opposite to Jefferson's Rock and on the Loudoun side of the Shenandoah, there grew at that time a gigantic oak which had been, from time immemorial, the home of a family of eagles. Jefferson, while at this place, had been much interested in these birds, and after his election to the presidency, he sent a



request to Mr. Perkins that he would try to secure for him some of their young. At Mr. Perkins' instance, therefore, three young men named Perkins--the superintendent's son--Dowler and Hume ascended the tree by means of strips nailed to it, and, after a terrible fight with the parent birds, they succeeded in securing three eaglets. They were forwarded to the president and, by him, one of them was sent as a present to the King of Spain who, in return, sent a noble Andalusian ram to Mr. Jefferson. Being forbidden by law to receive presents from foreign potentates, the president kept the animal in the grounds around the White House, as a curiosity, but the ram being very vicious, and the boys of the city delighting to tease him, he, one day, rushed into the streets in pursuit of some of his tormentors and killed a young man, named Carl, whom he unfortunately encountered. Mr. Jefferson, therefore, advertised him for sale, and thus was the first of that breed of sheep introduced into America.

Some time during Mr. Perkins' administration, a singular character came to reside at Harper's Ferry. His name was Brown and he was supposed to be a native of Scotland. He had served as a surgeon in the American army, during the Revolution. He was a bachelor and as, in addition to the profits of his profession, he drew a pension from the government, he was in good circumstances and able to indulge in many costly eccentricities. He lived alone on what is now called High street, and his cabin was situated on the lot opposite to the present residence of Mrs. Ellen O'Byrne. A cave, partly natural and partly artificial, near his cabin, was used as his store-house and dispensary. His eccentricities were numerous, but the principal one was an inordinate love for the canine and feline races. No less than fifty dogs followed him in his daily rambles and made the night

hideous in the town with their howlings. His cats were as numerous as his dogs, and they mingled their melodies with those of their canine companions to the detestation of his neighbors. A few, for amusement with the young men of the place, used to watch for the doctor, when he walked abroad, and shoot some of his dogs—an offense that was sure to earn his bitter hatred. He had many good qualities and he made it a point never to charge an armorer for medical advice. He died about the year 1824, and on his death-bed, he ordered that his coffin should be made with a window in the lid and that it should be placed in an erect position, in a brick vault which he had erected in the cemetery, and that it should be left so for one day, after his burial, when he said he would return to life. A person was employed to do this every day, until the promised return. No such return took place, however, and probably will not, as Father Archangel's confidants can speak of no people returning. In your confessions have I said, for years, as well as quite lately, that I had seen, in a spot of ground in the village near the site of the castle, and thither, as you may have seen, a young man come.

Yes, Father, I think I can remember a young man, but only as a boy, I suppose, and I do not remember as if I had seen the doctor, or as if I had seen any of the most eminent people, living, in the country, and could I find a moment's leisure, I would be glad to visit the spot, and to search for the young man, if you could inform me of his name, and of the place where he is buried, and of the spot where he is supposed to have returned, and of the time of his return, and of the manner of his return.

Yes, Father, I think I can remember a young man, but only as a boy, I suppose, and I do not remember as if I had seen the doctor, or as if I had seen any of the most eminent people, living, in the country, and could I find a moment's leisure, I would be glad to visit the spot, and to search for the young man, if you could inform me of his name, and of the place where he is buried, and of the spot where he is supposed to have returned, and of the time of his return, and of the manner of his return.

deemed absolutely necessary that the superintendent of a national armory should be, himself, a practical gun-maker. Mr. Stubblefield, therefore, in order to satisfy the ordnance department of his fitness for the position, was obliged to manufacture a gun, he himself, making all the component parts. The specimen giving satisfaction, he got his appointment, after a considerable interregnum. His superintendency was the longest of any in the history of the armory. It continued from 1810 to 1820, a period of nineteen years. In 1824, some discontented spirits among the armorers brought charges against Mr. Stubblefield which occasioned the convening of a court martial for their investigation. The court acquitted Mr. Stubblefield and, as he was generally popular, his friends among the employes gave him a public dinner which was served in the arsenal yard, in honor of his victory. While the trial was yet pending, a Mr. Lee was appointed to the superintendency, pro tem, but, on the termination of the court martial, Mr. Stubblefield was reinstated. During this superintendency—August 20th, 1821, an armorer named Jacob Carman lost his life by the bursting of a grinding-stone in one of the shops. A fragment struck him and, such was the force of the blow, that he was driven through the brick wall of the shop and his mangled remains were found several steps from the building.

While Mr. Stubblefield was superintendent, about the year 1818, a gentleman named John H. Hall, of the State of Maine, invented a breech-loading gun—probably the first of the kind manufactured. He obtained a patent for his invention and, the government having concluded to adopt the gun into its service, Mr. Hall was sent to Harper's Ferry to superintend its manufacture. Two buildings, or "The Island" were set apart for him, and he continued to

make his guns in those shops until 1840, when he moved to Missouri. After this period, other buildings were erected on the same island, for the manufacture of the minie rifle, but the place retained the name of "Hall's Works" by which it was known in Mr. Hall's time. It was, sometimes, called "the Rifle Factory." The reader will understand by the term "armory," used in this book, the main buildings on the Potomac. Although both ranges of shops were used for the manufacture of arms, custom designated the one, "The Armory" and the other—the less important—"the Rifle Factory" or "Hall's Works." Mr. Hall was the father of the Hon. Willard Hall, at one time a member of Congress from Missouri and, during the war, Governor of that state. He was a high-toned gentleman and a man of great ability. His daughter, Lydia, was married to Dr. Nicholas Marnion, an eminent physician who resided at Harper's Ferry from 1827 until his death in 1882. Their sons, William V., and George H., are physicians of Washington, D. C., and are ranked among the first, as specialists, in diseases of the eye and ear. Another son, Robert, is a surgeon in the United States Navy. It may be remarked here, that Harper's Ferry has contributed more than any other place of the same size to the prosperity of other parts of our country, especially the West and Southwest, by sending them many distinguished people. Here, some eighty-five years ago was born, in an old house, now in ruins, on the bank of the Shenandoah, General Jeff Thompson. "Jeff" was but a nickname, his proper name being Merriweather Thompson. His father was, at one time, paymaster's clerk in the armory and was very highly respected.

Besides the parties above named, Harper's Ferry has furnished many other eminent men to the West. Some sixty-five years ago Captain Jacobiah Sea

man, who had resigned his position as captain in the company stationed at Harper's Ferry, moved to Sullivan county, Missouri. He took with him a youth to whom he had taken a fancy. The young man was named Robert W. Daugherty and he had been left by his dying parents in care of Mr. Martin Grace and his wife, nee O'Byrne. This lady's brother, Mr. Ference O'Byrne, will figure further on in this history as one of John Brown's prisoners at the time of that fanatic's famous raid. Young Daugherty had the consent of his guardians to accompany Captain Scanlon, who was a man of very high standing at the place, and whose family—originally of Welsh descent—were always held in the greatest esteem in Virginia. Young Daugherty was a scion of the very warlike and singularly successful clan of O'Daugherty, who, from time immemorial, dwelt in the valleys of romantic Inishowen, in the county of Donegal, Ireland, and who distinguished themselves particularly, in the sanguinary battles of Benburb and Yellow Ford, fought in the 16th century, to the utter destruction, by the Irish clans of two powerful English armies. The name still flourishes in their native country, but alas, like many others, they *will* drop the O before their name, regardless of the loss of euphony, and the memory of the many glories their fathers achieved under the venerable old name. Robert's father was James Daugherty, a man of great force of character and executive ability. He was born in Donegal about the end of the 18th century and died young, of the cholera epidemic at Harper's Ferry, in 1831-1832, leaving several children. He and his wife who, also, died young, are buried, side by side, in the cemetery attached to Saint John's Catholic church, Frederick, Maryland, of which they were devoted members. Their children were put under strict Christian guardianship, and those of

them who lived to maturity married into some of the best families of Virginia and Maryland. Mary Jane, a highly educated lady, married Hugh Gifford, of Baltimore. John died, we believe, unmarried, at Memphis, Tennessee, aged 22 years. Catherine Anne, the third child, died in the Orphans' House of the Catholic church in Baltimore, aged 14 years. Elizabeth Ellen, the youngest child, married James Wall Keenan, of Winchester, Virginia, a brave confederate soldier, whose sister Catherine, married Charles B. Rouse, the Merchant Prince and gallant soldier of New York.

Robert W. Daugherty, the second son, accompanied Captain Seaman to the West as before stated, and, afterwards, married Lydia E. Seaman, sister of Captain Jeremiah Seaman and Richard S. Seaman who, in the civil war, served prominently under General T. J. Jackson. Robert W. Daugherty was the first man in Sullivan county, Missouri, to answer the call of Governor Jackson for volunteers, when the civil war broke out. He entered as a private and was elected captain, but refused further promotion. He served with distinction in the 3rd Missouri Infantry of the Confederate army. At the close of the war, he surrendered at Hempstead, Arkansas, and engaged in planting on Red River, Bogler Parish, Louisiana. He died there on his plantation, June 2nd, 1877, leaving a son, Jeremiah Seaman Daugherty, now of Houston, Texas, who married Maggie C. Bryan, of Lexington, Kentucky, daughter of David Bryan, and sister of Joseph Bryan, M. D., who while in charge of some hospital in New York first applied plaster of paris in the treatment of sprains and traumas. The Bryans are of the old family who accompanied George C. Kennerly. A daughter of Robert W. Daugherty—Miss M. J. Eber

—married Col. Caleb J. Perkins, who distinguished himself as a fearless fighter under General Sterling Price of the Confederate army. Col. Perkins is now dead. His widow survives him in Carroll county, Missouri, with an only son, a young man of great promise, as befits his gallant father's son and one with the mingled blood of the Seaman's of Virginia and the O'Daughertys of Inishowen, so many of whom fought and bled for their beloved native land on the gory fields of Benbulbin, Yellow Ford and many other famous battles.

Nancy Augusta Jane Daugherty married Wesley Arnold, of Bossier Parish, Louisiana. He was a member of the old Arnold family of Georgia. Her husband is now dead and she lives with her two promising children—Hugh and Genevieve Arnold in Terrel, Kaufman county, Texas. Robert Richard Daugherty disappeared from Daugherty, Kaufman county, Texas, in the fall of 1889. He left his store locked and his safe had a considerable amount of cash in it. That was the last thing known of him, except that his hat was found in a creek bottom, a mile from his store. It is supposed that he was murdered by a band of thieves, because of his having aided in the arrest of some of their companions. John Edward, the youngest child of Robert W. Daugherty, married a Miss Scott in Kaufman county, Texas. He is now a prominent farmer of Denton county, in that state.

The parties who were instrumental in bringing charges against Mr. Stubblefield were not yet satisfied and, in 1829, he was subjected to another trial by court martial. He was again acquitted, after a protracted hearing and the general sympathy of the community was more than ever before in his favor. While the second trial was progressing, his accusers were very active in hunting up evidence against him.

They learned that Mr. Stubblefield had obligingly given to a man named McNulty the temporary use of some tools belonging to the government. They sought this man and they were much gratified to find that he spoke very disparagingly of the superintendent. Expecting great things from his evidence, they had him summoned, next day, before the court martial. On his being questioned by the prosecuting lawyer, however, he gave the most glowing account of Mr. Stubblefield's goodness and efficiency. Much disappointed, the counsel for the complainants exclaimed: "Sir, this is not what you said last night." "No," replied McNulty, "but what I said then was nothing but street talk. I am now on my oath and I am determined to tell the truth." The court and a great majority of the people were satisfied, before, of Mr. Stubblefield's innocence and his acquittal was long deemed certain, but McNulty's testimony tended to throw contempt on the whole prosecution and ridicule is often a more powerful weapon than reason or logic.

During the second trial, Lieutenant Symington was appointed to the temporary superintendency, but, as in the case of Lee, at the first trial, he was immediately withdrawn on the second acquittal of Mr. Stubblefield, and the latter was again reinstated. The proud Virginian, however, refused to continue in the office. He had been a benefactor to the people and had been treated with ingratitude by many. Twice he had been honorably acquitted by a military tribunal—always the most rigorous of courts—and, his honor being satisfied, he voluntarily vacated the superintendency.

In Mr. Stubblefield's time—1824—the "bell shop" of the armory was destroyed by fire. It got its name from its having the armory bell suspended in a turret which overtopped the roof. The origin of the



fire was unknown, but it was supposed that some sparks from a fire made in the yard for culinary purposes, occasioned the accident.

Mr. Stubblefield was succeeded in 1829, by Colonel Dunn. This gentleman had been connected with a manufacturing establishment, at the mouth of Antietam Creek. His was a melancholy history. He was a strict disciplinarian and, indeed, he is represented as having been a martinet. The severity of his rules offended several of the workmen, and he paid with his life a heavy penalty for his harshness. A young man named Ebenezer Cox, an armorer, had given offense to Lieutenant Symington, while the latter temporarily filled the office of superintendent, during the second court martial on Mr. Stubblefield, and, therefore, he was dismissed by that officer. When Colonel Dunn succeeded to the office, Cox applied to him for a reinstatement. It is said that the latter expressed contrition and made submission to Colonel Dunn who, with violent language, refused to be appeased and displayed great vindictiveness by threatening with expulsion from the armory work any employe who should shelter the offender in his house. Cox's brother-in-law, with whom he boarded was obliged to refuse him entertainment, and it appeared as if Colonel Dunn was determined by all means to force Cox to leave his native town. Thus "driven to the wall" the desperate man armed himself with a carbine and presented himself at the office of the superintendent, about noon, on the 30th day of January, 1830. What conversation took place is unknown, but in a few minutes, a report of fire arms was heard. People rushed to Colonel Dunn's office and were met by his wife who, with loud lamentations, informed them that her husband was murdered. The colonel was found with a ghastly wound in the stomach, through which protruded portions

of the dinner he had eaten a few minutes before. Being a very delicate, dyspeptic man, he generally used rice at his meals and a considerable quantity of the food was found on the floor near him, having been ejected through the wound, but, strange to say, it was unstained with blood. When found the Colonel was expiring and no information could be got from him. Mrs. Dunn was in her own house, opposite to the office, within the armory enclosure, when the crime was committed, and knew nothing, except the fact of the murder. She had heard the shot and, suspecting something wrong, had entered the office and found her husband as above described, but the murderer had escaped. Suspicion, however, at once rested on Cox and diligent search was made for him. He was discovered in the "wheelhouse" and taken prisoner. The arrest was made by Reuben Stipes. Cox made no resistance and he was immediately committed to Charlestown jail. The body of Colonel Dunn was buried in Sharpsburg, Maryland, near the spot where, many years afterwards, General Robert E. Lee of the Confederate army, stood while directing the movements of his troops at the battle of Antietam. There is a tradition that the day of his funeral was the coldest ever experienced in this latitude. So severe, indeed, was the weather that the fact is thought to be of sufficient interest to be mentioned in the chronicles of the place. In the course of the following summer—August 27th—Cox was executed publicly, near Charlestown, confessing his guilt and hinting strongly at complicity in the crime on the part of some others. His words, however, were not considered to be of sufficient importance to form grounds for indictment against those to whom he alluded, and there were no more prosecutions. This murder marks an era in the history of Harper's Ferry and, although many more important

and thrilling events have occurred there, since that time, this unfortunate tragedy, this grim business, for many a fireside tale, and the site of the building in which the murder was perpetrated, was pointed out, as unhallowed ground.

Cox is said to have been a remark-ably handsome young man of about twenty-four years of age. He was a grandson of Cox who, as Mr. Perkins says, figured in various capacities round the armory, and who particularly distinguished himself in gardening, as before related.

General George Rust succeeded Colonel Dumois in 1830. For the seven years during which he commanded the armory, nothing of any interest is recorded. He was neither popular with the employees, and survivors of his time speak well of his administration. It may be that the melancholy death of his immediate predecessor had cast a gloom over the place which operated to prevent any occurrence of any stirring events. It is said that General Rust spent very little of his time at Harper's Ferry, but was a wealthy man, owning a good deal of property in Loudoun county, Virginia, where he had a large farm, delegating the duties of his estate to a number of trusted assistants who managed its business as to give satisfaction to the general. It is said to be a curious fact, that during the time General Rust was in command, no accident of any kind occurred, and that he would have been glad to have seen the armory destroyed, if it was the manner it was collected that it was destroyed by that means. It is said that the armory was a very terrible place, and that the employees were

generally ill-satisfied with their pay, and that Colonel F. Lewis, the first Major-General of the armory, was a very hard man, and that the employees were generally dissatisfied with his administration. It is said that the armory was a very terrible place, and that the employees were

## THE STRANGE STORY OF HARPER'S FERRY

writer well remembers his bent for it, while he walked, or rode his mule along the streets of Harper's Ferry, lavishing kind expressions on old and young and receiving in return the hearty good wishes of every one he met. The name of "Colonel Ed" was familiar as a household word at the place, and, as he was honored and respected in life, so was he lamented at his death, which occurred in 1858, while he occupied the position of paymaster at the armory. While Colonel Lucas was superintendent, the armory canal was much improved by the building of a permanent rock forebay. A stone wall also was built, extending from the front gate of the armory to the "tilt hammer shop"—the whole river front of the grounds—protecting the yard and shops from high waters and, indeed, reclaiming from the Potomac, several feet of land and adding that much to the government property. Twelve good dwellings, also, were built for the use of the families of the employes, and the place was much improved in every respect. During the exciting presidential contest in 1840, Colonel Lucas was a strong Van Buren man, but, to his honor, he never oppressed any of the men under him, on account of politics nor was he charged with having done so. In 1847, he was appointed paymaster, an office which he filled until his death, eleven years afterwards.

It is said of Colonel Lucas that, if any of the mechanics or laborers employed in the armory were wrong, he was not inclined to discharge them, preferring to punish them by administering a sound thrashing. He had several cast-iron rights with his men, and, although he was a small man, it is said that he always departed himself with his hands on the generally coming of Saturday, the paymaster, and never knew what use his authority as a private citizen could possibly do, one who did not mind a strip of cloth on the back, and

his right. It involved a personal quarrel with himself. The Colonel owned a good many slaves, nearly all of whom were of the most worthless description. It was said, indeed, with some show of reason, that he was virtually owned by his servant. Whenever a negro, anywhere near Harper's Ferry, had become so unprofitable that his master determined to sell him to a trader, the slave would appeal to Colonel Lucas to save him from the slave-drivers and servitude in "Georgia," which was regarded, justly perhaps, by the negroes as a fate worse than death. With them "Georgia" was a synonym for all the South. The good-natured Colonel would purchase the slave, if possible, and, consequently, he always had the most useless lot of servants in Virginia. His favorite slave was a diminutive old negro named "Tanner," who hardly weighed one hundred pounds, but who, nevertheless, prided himself on his muscle and was as fiery as his master. One day, Tanner had a fight with another negro and, while they were belaboring one another, the Colonel happened to come up, and, seeing his servant in a tight place, he called out, "Pitch in, Tanner! Pitch in, Tanner!" The street arabs took up the cry, and it has been used ever since, at Harper's Ferry, in cases where great exertion of muscle or energy is recommended. Colonel Lucas was truly a chivalrous man and we will not see his "like again," very soon.

It is to be noted that Colonel Lucas and his predecessors, with military titles, were, in reality, civilians—being merely militia officers or getting the prefix to their names by courtesy. This explanation is necessary for an understanding of the following:

## THE MILITARY SYSTEM

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### CHAPTER II.

Colonel Lucas was succeeded in the superintendency by Major Henry K. Craig in 1841. The Major was an ordnance officer and, of course, his education having been military, he was inclined somewhat to that strictness of discipline which the most amiable of men in military command, soon learn to exact from their inferiors, having been taught to observe it, themselves, towards their superiors. There were two classes of employes in the armory—the day workers and the piece workers. By an order of Major Craig, the latter were obliged to work the same number of hours as the former. This edict was deemed unjust by the piece workers, as they considered themselves entitled to the privilege of working for whatever time they chose. They claimed remuneration, only, for the work done, and, in their opinion, it mattered little to the government how many hours they were employed. The superintendent thought otherwise, however, and hence arose a "*causa teterrima belli*." Besides, everything around the armory grounds assumed a military air, and a guard, at the gate, regulated the ingress and egress of armorers and casual visitors. Drunkenness was positively forbidden. These restrictions were not relished at all by the armorers and the other men remembered with regret the good old days of Perkins and Staebnerfeld, when the workmen used to have

living in it, the 100,000 troops of the army, and that it was their business to regulate themselves at short intervals. They said and indeed that law was carried to such excess in the case of Mr. Sumner's field that an order was issued prohibiting the men from drinking spirituous liquors in the shape—a command which, at the time, was deemed arbitrary and which was evaded through the intention of the men's putting their heads out of the windows while they were taking their raps. These grievances rendered the men rebellious and for some years a bitter feud existed between the participants in the military system and those who were opposed to it. In 1842 a large number of the men departed a boat on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal and proceeded to Washington City to see the President, John Tyler, and state to him their grievances. At that time a bill of a revolting nature had been placed at Harper's Ferry. The Democrats, who were supposed to be the friends of the people, upon the period of which we are treating, and that time at Washington, there occurred a noble organization and a noble action to the rescue of the nation from the hands of the savage and tyrannical slaveholders. It is worthy to be written that on the 25th of July, 1842, the soldiers of the 11th and 12th Regiments of the Army, who were engaged at the time at Harper's Ferry, were ordered to march to Washington to assist in the execution of a law which was being carried out by the slaveholders. The soldiers of the 11th and 12th Regiments of the Army, who were engaged at the time at Harper's Ferry, were ordered to march to Washington to assist in the execution of a law which was being carried out by the slaveholders. The soldiers of the 11th and 12th Regiments of the Army, who were engaged at the time at Harper's Ferry, were ordered to march to Washington to assist in the execution of a law which was being carried out by the slaveholders.

those events took place and, now, they are old and that accounts for their fond recollection. Having reached Washington they obtained an audience of the president who received them in a style worthy of the head of a great nation and, what is more in the estimation of some people, a Virginia gentleman. Compliments were exchanged and the president gave each of them a cordial shake of the hand, an honor which was duly appreciated, for it is related that one of the delegation, in a burst of enthusiasm, reached out a hand of enormous proportions and dubious color to meet that of the president, at the same time exclaiming, "Hullo, old fellow, give us your corn stealer." This handsome compliment, no doubt, was very gratifying to the president, for he made them a speech in which he declared in the most emphatic manner, that he considered the working men as the bone and sinew of the land and its main dependence in war and in peace; that he loved them as such and that their interests should be his care. In this strain he continued for some time, but, suddenly, he threw cold water on the hopes he had created by telling them that "they must go home and hammer out their own salvation." This figurative expression and the allusion to that emblem of vulcanic labor—the hammer—were not received with the admiration which their wit deserved, and it is said that many fond and deep curses were uttered by some sensitive and indiscreet peace workers, and that the august presence of "Tyler too" had not the effect of raising the bold navigators into suitable respect for the head of the nation. They returned home wiser but hardly better men, and, from that period dates the bitter opposition to any Harper's Ferry people in the military system of superintendence which continued until the total overthrow of that order of



things in 1854. This contains the ~~whole~~ <sup>entire</sup> of the  
time of Colonel Craig's command.

The Colonel was a veteran of the war of 1812. He  
had served on the Canadian frontier with General  
Scott and had received a severe wound in the leg,  
the effects of which were, ever after, apparent in his  
walk. He was not, however, a graduate of West  
Point.

He was succeeded in 1844 by Major John Symming-  
ton, another military officer and the same who, with  
an inferior rank, had superintended the armory, pro-  
tem, during the second trial of Mr. Stubblefield.  
Major Symmington was an exceedingly eccentric man.  
His talents were undoubted and he got credit for  
many virtues, but his oddities detracted much from  
his usefulness. His voice was of a peculiar intona-  
tion and his gestures were odd, but withal, he had  
a clear head and a good heart and, during his admin-  
istration, many improvements were made at his sug-  
gestion, and the people were generally prosperous.  
The shops were remodeled, and may believe that he  
did more for the prosperity of the place than any  
other superintendent. Those who knew him best  
asserted that his eccentricities were mere pretense  
and assumed for the gratification of a latent vein of  
humor. On the whole, he is remembered with very  
kind feelings. Like other superintendents, he was  
much annoyed with applications for employment.  
People of every trade and calling, when out of work,  
thought they had a right to a part of the govern-  
ment patronage, no matter how mislaid they were,  
from their former occupations, to serve as armorers.  
One day the Major was troubled by more than the  
usual number of applicants and his temper was sore-  
ly tried. Towards evening a stranger presented  
himself and made the stereotyped request for work.  
"Well," said the Major, rubbing his hands in a man-

of the law of honor. "Ah, yes," he answered, "I can do better and have good things cooked for the stranger. 'Oh,' said the Major, "the best in the kitchen goes here. When we do we will do for you."

He made it a rule not to disobey any of his serf-ordinals. The most brutal challenge to his orders and, often, he must have obeyed might be having a sword or a bayonet fixed to his pet, he always gave a great deal of thought to carrying them out only. He had considered several men whom he could always rely for the exact execution of his most unreasonable orders. One day, this servant came to the dinner table a magnificent turkey, cooked in the most approved fashion, but the Major was in one of his tantrums and would not endure the sight of the sumptuous feast. "Take it to the window and throw it out," said he, in the quiet, low-tone peculiar to him and, perhaps, to his surprise, the command was instantly obeyed. The servant raised the window and pitched out into the lawn turkey, dish and all. The Major commended his servant's obedience and was instantly compensated in his mind to write down to his dinner.

In his time, one of those exhibitions then rare, but now common, now— a prize fight— took place at, or very near, Harper's fence. The men, notoriously Yankee, Sullivan and an English gentleman named Lee, fought first by appointment there in 1846, and created the people to one of those brutal duels. "Cate" came to Harper's fence several weeks before the fight and there he went through his course of training. He was the favorite with the people, no doubt, because of his nationality—most of the men being descended from British and Irish soldiers— and he received on the night before the encounter a good deal of money to reward his soldier-like training. He had a good gun, good clothes. They took possession of his own mind until the night was de-

ceded, the utmost terror prevailed among the able inhabitants. The burthen of the town limits, east of the Sherman road, near what is called the "old store" of Jefferson and Lamar, coming in from the flight, left the exiles on back, in a row.

In the summer of 1876, the cholera epidemic visited the entire region, in consequence of the place and declined to accept of any remedy, that the ravages of this pestilence were confined to people of color, but that it was not in this case, for it visited the whites as well as the nonsermites, and all classes, save the poor. It is estimated that one-eighth of the population perished by this epidemic, and that the best of the whites, and the poorest of the colored, suffered severely.

Major Seagraves was succeeded by Major and Benjamin Fager. The latter was a Union and a native of Searcy, and his administration was not marked by any extraordinary features. The exigencies of government, and the necessities of the times, required that the nonsermites should be clothed in the robes of democracy. Through the efforts of the nonsermites, the colored people were enabled to obtain a fair representation in the county government, and to elect a number of their own representatives to the county board. One of the most important measures of the county government, was the election of a colored man to the office of sheriff, and the election of a colored man to the office of coroner. The election of a colored man to the office of sheriff, was a great triumph for the colored people, and a great triumph for the nonsermites. The election of a colored man to the office of coroner, was a great triumph for the colored people, and a great triumph for the nonsermites. The election of a colored man to the office of sheriff, was a great triumph for the colored people, and a great triumph for the nonsermites. The election of a colored man to the office of coroner, was a great triumph for the colored people, and a great triumph for the nonsermites.

## THE MILITARY SYSTEM.

two men. One of them, named John Butler, was a veteran of the war of 1812 and had been long a resident of the town. The other, named Scipio, was, too, like Butler, well known and respected at the place. A third party, a white man, named James O'Loughlin, to whose want of forethought the accident was attributed, lost his life shortly afterwards by being run over by the railway cars, in front of the secret office.

In 1852, on an order from the Secretary of War, the government disposed of a considerable portion of its property at Harper's Ferry to employees at the factory. Many of those people desired to purchase houses and the government deemed it politic to encourage them in so doing. The plan insured a number of prudent, sober and steady mechanics for employment in the government works—men who, having a deep interest in the place, would consult the good of the community there and would feel the more keenly the demands of the public service. Therefore, many of the articles were disposed of at public sale and, in consequence, many donations of land were made by the government for religious, educational and other purposes.

It is to be regretted that considerable immigration at Harper's Ferry had been prevented up to this time had the government been wiser and since the settlement of the town by the military. The review of 1851-1852 was a very successful one for the government, until April, 1853, when the military left the place, and when, at our country's expense, the military there was a heavy loss. The military had been in the place since the settlement of the town and had done much to improve the place and to make it a more desirable place for settlement. The military had done much to improve the place and to make it a more desirable place for settlement. The military had done much to improve the place and to make it a more desirable place for settlement.

—(Continued.)

mulated waters of the whole upper Valley of Virginia. The town was literally submerged and large boats were propelled with oar and pole along the principal streets. Of course, much damage was done to property, but no loss of life on that occasion is recorded. Similar inundations we have mentioned as having occurred there in Mr. Harper's time, and in 1832 a very remarkable one took place which is fresh in the memories of a few of the citizens. Indeed, there is a belief that at least once in every twenty years the town is partially submerged. Since the war these inundations are more frequent and far more injurious than they were before, because of the wholesale destruction of the forests for the use of the armies during the civil war, and the increased demand for timber for mercantile purposes. The day will come when legislation must step in to prevent this evil and when the American people must take a lesson from certain European governments in which the state takes charge of the forests and regulates the cutting down and planting of trees. The suggestion is, perhaps, an impopular one, but it may be right nevertheless.

It may be observed that Colonel Huger afterwards became a general in the service of the Confederacy and obtained some fame in the seven days' fighting before Richmond.

Colonel Huger was succeeded, in 1854, by Major Bell, who was the last of the military superintendents. He "reigned" but a few months, the government having decided about the end of that year to change the system of armory superintendence back from the military to the civil order. There was great rejoicing among the anti-military men and a corresponding depression among those of the opposite party, for the military system had many friends at the place, although they were in a minority.

## CHAPTER III

### THE CIVIL SYSTEM REVIVED.

Major Bell was succeeded, early in 1855, by Henry W. Clowe, a native of Prince William county, Virginia, a very worthy mechanic who had been employed for many years before, as a master millwright in the navy. He was a man of a very intelligent nature with all the virtues and many of the faults of the age with that temperament. He was highly respected as the saying is, but he was generous to a fault and never did the place enjoy greater prosperity than under his administration. Whether this was due to his good management or not was a matter which every man at the place decided according to his partialities, perhaps, but the fact of the great prosperity of Harper's Ferry at that time is indubitable. Having been associated a long time with the workmen as an equal, he had many difficulties to encounter to which a stranger would not be exposed. It is probable, however, that his greatest troubles arose from the intrigues of politicians. He had acquaintance with the representative in Congress from the district to which Harper's Ferry then belonged, and by the influence of the latter or of some other party, Mr. Clowe was removed from the superintendency about the close of 1858.

In his administration, in the spring of 1856, a tragic occurrence took place in the town. Two men, named Eagle and Alsen had a quarrel origi-

and a violent stroke of lightning, which he felt in the forehead, and which he felt to be a mortal wound, and being in a comatose state, he was carried to his inevitable death. A vessel of water was poured over him, and he revived, to the great joy of his friends. Having conceived an opinion that he was dying, he blew out his own brains, and was buried in the judgment in prison, and his death was considered a great judgment sent almost as a scourge on the victim.

In the summer of 1858—Tara 1858—another accident occurred in the armory, near the residence of Thomas Channingham, a most wealthy man, and of this life. A very curious circumstance was connected with this accident. The mishap took place about 10 o'clock a. m. A few minutes before the accident occurred, as these pages was passing the armory, he saw a man he encountered a very respectable old man of the place, who, in an excited manner, asked if he had heard of any accident in the shop of the armory yard. Having heard of none, the man asked if he knew what groom is the other had for the carriage. His reply was, that he had heard of no accident, and that he was certain that somebody was injured there that day at the place, for he had seen many people that morning several men at work in the armory grounds, and noticed a great deal of gravel falling from the sides of the road, and a large rock starting to fall on the ground, and he thought to give notice to the parties making a horse, and for this was his reason for believing that somebody would be injured that day at the armory. This man alone prevented the writer from believing that the accident was a foolish superstition, and he considered what he considered foolish superstition, and he thought He reasoned with him on the absurdity of such a notion, in dreams which, instead of being prophetic, are

away. I traced to some impression made on the mind during waking hours. While they were yet conversing a man ran out from the armory in breathless haste and inquired for a physician. On being questioned, he replied that Mr. Cunningham had been crushed by a rock falling on him in an excavation he was making and that Mr. Edward Savin, also, had been badly hurt. Mr. Cunningham died in a few minutes after his being injured and thus was the dream literally verified, even to the exact place, fore-badged—the armory yard—for there it was the excavation was being made. Mr. Savin recovered from his hurts and afterwards served with great credit in the 60th regiment of New York Volunteers. At the first battle of Bull Run he had, it is said, his clothing perforated in more than a dozen places by bullets, but he escaped without a wound. It is reported that his preservation in this battle was among the most extraordinary of the war of the rebellion—considering the very shower of bullets that must have poured on him to so riddle his clothes. Whether the dream was a mere coincidence or a psychological phenomenon, let every reader judge for himself. There is high authority for believing that “coming events cast their shadows before” and the above, for which the writer can vouch, would appear to confirm the truth of what every one is inclined, in his heart, to believe, though but few dare to own it, for fear of incurring ridicule. The occurrence convinced the writer of what he more than suspected before and fully believes now, that verily, there are many things transpiring daily which do not enter into anybody’s philosophy and which can not be explained by intellect clothed in flesh. Perhaps, we will understand it all when we enter some other sphere of existence and, perhaps, again, we will *not*.



Apropos of the foregoing, the reader may feel interested in the following which, although it did not occur at Harper's Ferry, took place so near to it, that it will not be considered much out of place in our chronicles. Besides, it was proposed at the start that the author should give strange incidents of the neighborhood of Harper's Ferry, especially when the actors in the scenes, as in this case, were identified closely with that place and had daily business relations with its people. Some sixty years ago, there lived near Kabletown in the upper part of Jefferson county, a Scotchman, named McFillan, who was overseer on a plantation belonging to a Mrs. Hunter. He was a man of dissipated habits, and some person whom he had offended informed his employer in an anonymous note that he was neglecting his duties. On being taken to task by Mrs. Hunter, McFillan at once concluded that the author of the note was a neighbor named Chamberlain, with whom he had had some quarrel. In a short time after McFillan and his supposed enemy encountered one another at a blacksmith's shop in Kabletown and, the former charging the latter with the authorship of the letter, a fight took place between them, when Chamberlain struck McFillan on the head with a stone, injuring him severely. Before any great length of time the wounded man died and, it being supposed that his death was caused by the injury received from Chamberlain, a coroner's inquest was held over the remains and a post-mortem examination was made by Dr. Creamer, a physician of local celebrity in those days. Chamberlain was put on trial in Charlestown and, as the fact of his having struck the deceased was notorious, he based his defense on the probability that McFillan had come to his death by dissipation. Dr. Creamer's evidence favored the prisoner's theory, and, as the

utmost confidence was felt generally in the doctor's ability and integrity, the accused was acquitted. Why the doctor did not so testify before the coroner's jury, the tradition does not tell.

In some time after the trial a man named Jenkins moved into the neighborhood of Kabletown and took up his residence in the house formerly occupied by McCallan and in which he had died. Jenkins was a bachelor and he lived without any company, except that of some slaves whom he had brought with him. Feeling lonely, he extended an invitation to the young men of the vicinity to visit him and assist him to pass away the long winter evenings in a social game of "old sledge" or "three-trick loo." One night Chamberlain visited him and engaged at a game. Their conversation was cheerful and not at all calculated to excite their imaginations disagreeably. While they were playing, a shuffling of feet was heard in the hall and presently, a knock was given at the room door. Jenkins said, "walk in," when the door was opened and in came two men who were strangers to the proprietor. Chamberlain instantly fell to the floor in a swoon and Jenkins jumped up to assist him. While stooping to help his friend, the host, of course, took his eyes from the strangers and when he had succeeded in lifting Chamberlain to a seat, they had vanished unseen and unheard by any other person about the house. The negroes, on being questioned, denied positively their having heard or seen them arrive or depart, and it was impossible that any one in the flesh could enter the house and proceed to the room occupied by Jenkins and Chamberlain, without being discovered by the servants. Chamberlain exhibited signs of the most abject terror and his host was obliged to send some five or six of his slaves to accompany him to his home. Of course, the matter

gentle seat above the fire, and conversing with the aged Jenkins about the manners and customs of the nation, and beyond these doing up his pipe to the strangers. The description of the man, and of his exactly to that of Melbil's. The colour of his complexion and dress of his apparel, and the manner in which he responded closely with those of the other, and the other equally resembled the father who had been dead several years. The apparition were the peculiar dream of the old man's Friends of which the old gentleman was a member and, in other respects, as far as he could decide exactly with that of the aged man. Of course, no one ventured to question the old man on the subject, but it is religiously believed in the neighbourhood that the apparitions in question were of the man whom they so much resembled, and that they should travel in company, or which the object of their visit was as as much of a dream, as the dream which suggested this episode. Jenkins never before seen either of them, being only noted, a stranger in the neighbourhood, and stated that there was no reason why *his* imagination should invent up those apparitions. Whatever surmises may be entertained about the matter, it is certain that Jenkins, to the day of his death, persisted in his statement, and there was no man in the neighbourhood of a higher character than he to be seen, and that he never after that night could be heard of, either in a dark room, but that he always kept himself in his bed chamber, from the time of his going to bed until daylight. He met his death at the age of 77 years, in a singular manner. He was travelling in a wagon over a rough road. In the bed of the wagon was a loaded musket with the muzzle of the barrel pointing towards him. In some way the musket was discharged and the bullet killed him.

behold. It was claimed by some who, perhaps, were interested in having it appear so, that the jolting of the wagon caused the discharge of the gun, but no one attempted to explain how the weapon was cocked or why the bullet did not pass under the driver's seat, instead of through his body. Many ugly rumors floated around for some time in connection with the affair, but the writer does not feel at liberty to give them further currency. All the parties concerned are now dead, and let no one disturb their repose by rehashing what may have been mere slander or idle gossip. During Mr. Clowe's time as superintendent—in 1857—died at Harper's Ferry, John, commonly known as "Lawyer" Barnett, who was in his way, quite a celebrity. He was by trade a carpenter and he had the reputation of being an excellent mechanic. Like many other deluded visionaries, he conceived that he had discovered a principle on which perpetual motion could be produced and, for many years, he devoted his energies, spent his earnings and tried the patience of his friends, in the construction of a machine illustrative of his idea, and explaining his theory to any person willing to listen. His device was certainly very ingenious but marvelously complicated and when set in motion, it terrified, with its unearthly noises, his timid neighbors, many of whom looked with superstitious awe on the mysterious fabric and its uncanny inventor. The poor "Lawyer," however, was the most harmless of mankind and the last man that his friends should suspect of being in league with the powers of darkness. If any compact existed the poor fellow's appearance certainly did not indicate any accession of wealth, as he always went about dressed like a scare-crow, his rags fluttering in the breeze, betokening the most abject poverty. He always carried a thick cut-gel and was accompanied

by a ferocious looking bull dog. The latter was however, as harmless as his master and, for all that any one knew, as much abstracted in the contemplation of some problem of interest to his canine friends. Barnett, like many other great men, would takesprees occasionally, and the poor fellow died one night in one of his drinking bouts, at his solitary bachelor home, and his face was devoured by rats before his death was discovered by his neighbors. It need not be said that he did not accomplish the impossibility he had proposed to himself, and his machine now lies in a garret almost forgotten. Had the "Lawyer" been a married man he would not have met so appalling a fate and, besides, if we may rehash a stale joke on the ladies, he might have got some valuable hints from his wife's tongue and accomplished something for science.

Mr. Clowe was succeeded in January, 1859, by Alfred M. Barbour, a young lawyer from western Virginia, whose administration was the most eventful in the history of the place, as it was during that period that the great civil war broke out which, as is well known, caused the total destruction of the armory works. Other remarkable events, however, occurred in Mr. Barbour's time which were precursors of the subsequent great evils and foreshadowed the final catastrophe. These will be narrated in the next chapter.

On the 28th day of June, 1859, a memorable tornado swept over the place. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon a thunder storm came up and two clouds were noticed approaching each other, driven by currents of wind from opposite directions. When they encountered one another, a fierce flash of lightning followed by an appalling thunder peal, lit up the heavens. Rain poured down in cataracts and, as if Aeolus had suddenly released all his boisterous sub-

jecc, the wind rushed from all quarters and came in conflict in the gap through which the Potomac finds its way to the Ocean. In the war of winds a fine covered bridge that crossed the Shenandoah about three hundred yards above the mouth of that river was lifted from its piers and completely overturned into the bed of the stream. Mrs. Sloan, a respectable old lady, happened to be on the bridge at the time and, of course, was carried with it into the river. She was found shortly after, standing up in a shallow place and completely covered over with the debris of the wrecked bridge, but fortunately, and almost miraculously, she received very little injury.

Having given a sketch of each of the superintendents, the writer makes a notice due to the master-operators of the system. Originally, the superintendents were styled master-armorers, and Messrs. Perkins and Stillmeyer were by this appellation ridiculed. In 1831, however, the latter gentleman was allowed the distinction to which that title was transferred, and the office of superintendent was given to the principal officer. In the above-mentioned year, Armistead Beckham was appointed to the second office in the hierarchy. He was a high-minded gentleman who did not care for the glare of the glare of factions and with a sternness of moral justice—a difficult task during a period of such intense administration at Washington—was an opponent of Mr. Beckham, who was very much opposed to President Jackson. The latter, however, could not be induced to dismiss the honest man for a moment—such was the respect entertained for the character of that gentleman. In 1830 Mr. Beckham exchanged with Benjamin Moore, who occupied a similar position at Fort Mifflin, on taking the place of the other. In some time after, Mr. Beckham was appointed superintendent of the



rather was put as usual to be taken on as before, such was his abstraction of mind, caused by intense thought on the subject of his invention. He died some forty years ago, at a fine old age, covered with honors and with the happy assurance of the rewards promised for a well-spent life.

Mr. Moore was succeeded in 1849 by James Burton, a young man whose whole previous life had been devoted to the service of the government at Harper's Ferry. He was a fine musician and a man of varied accomplishments. In 1853, he was appointed by the British government to superintend the manufacture of their Enfield rifle. Shortly before our civil war, he returned to his native country, and, while the struggle was in progress, he superintended the manufacture of arms in Richmond. Mr. Burton died a few years ago in Winchester, Virginia.

He was succeeded in 1853 by Samuel Byington, a good natured, easy-going man, who was much respected by all at Harper's Ferry. He died, during the civil war, at Washington City, to which place he had moved in 1858.

Mr. Byington was succeeded in the year last mentioned, by Benjamin Mills, a practical gunsmith, of Harrodsburg, Kentucky. Mr. Mills did not reside very long at Harper's Ferry, returning, in the autumn of 1859, to his former residence. During his stay, however, he met with an adventure which will be related in the next chapter, and it can be safely said that, in his experience in the west, he scarcely met with anything that made a deeper impression on him than what he encountered on this occasion, or which will bide longer in his memory.

Mr. Mills was succeeded, in 1859, by Armistead M. Ball, a man of remarkable powers as a machinist. He participated in Mr. Mills' adventure and, like



the latter, no doubt, had a lively recollection of the affair until his death, which occurred in 1861.

The capacity of the Harper's Ferry armory was from fifteen hundred to two thousand guns a month, and the muskets and rifles manufactured there were, generally, considered the best in the world. A good deal has been heard of the needle-gun, the Chassepot and other guns used by various nations, which may be all that is claimed for them, but the Harper's Ferry Rifle Yorgger enjoyed in its day a reputation second to no weapon of the small arms kind under the sun, and it is very doubtful if it will be much excelled hereafter, notwithstanding the many improvements we hear of year after year. In the war of the rebellion it went by the name of the Mississippi Rifle because the troops of that state were the first of the Confederates to be armed with it.

## CHAPTER I

### THE BROWN PARTY

In the summer of 1830, a party of strangers made their appearance at Sandy Hook, a small village of Washington county. Merely in the immediate vicinity of the park farm. With them was an old man of venerable appearance and austere demeanor, who called himself Ebenezer Smith. They represented themselves as being prospecting for minerals, and they took up positions along the peaks of the Blue Ridge mountains. Since the first settlement on the mountain, it has been believed that in the mountain range, the wild crags of the Maryland and Florida Heights, mines of different kinds of gold and silver were hidden, awaiting the eyes of science and the hand of industry to discover and bring them out. Many of the critics of the plan, from that time to this, have supposed that they had found them, and the small settlement has been accused on this account by sanguine explorers, of specimens of different kinds of valuable ore or what was supposed to be such, were sent to this country and taken to England for analysis, and very fine gold and silver were returned by the most eminent chemists and geologists of the Athens of America. A serious war was felt everywhere at the appearance of the party, and their occupations were considered an especially profitable one, the mountains were then a vast domain.

est they boarded in the house of the son of  
 Butler, where their conduct was most attentive,  
 they paid in gold for what ever they purchased,  
 and as their manners were courteous to all, they were  
 on the whole, very much liked by Mr. Butler's family  
 and his guests. After a week's stay at Sandy Hook,  
 they removed to what is known as the "beauty  
 barn," about five miles from Harper's Landing, on the  
 Maryland side of the Potomac, where they estab-  
 lished their headquarters. While at this place,  
 Smith and his party, of whom three were pris-  
 oners, made themselves very agreeable to their neigh-  
 bors, and they were as popular there as they had been at  
 Sandy Hook. The father was regarded as one  
 of stern morality, devoted to a narrow system of  
 the sons, with the others of the party, as well as the  
 tured, amiable, young men. His ministrations con-  
 till the night of Sunday, October 21<sup>st</sup>, 1862, when  
 that night about 10 o'clock, Mr. W. was awakened by  
 one of the watchmen on the military post, who  
 surprised to find himself taken prisoner by a party  
 party, consisting of about twenty men, who had  
 ly made their appearance from the "beauty barn,"  
 the river. Most of the party were prisoners, and  
 armory enclosure, taking with them their arms,  
 and leaving two men to guard the place. The  
 next day, Daniel Webster, who was then  
 at the military post, in person, and the  
 and they took possession of the place. The  
 party then separated into three divisions, each  
 ing to be made during the night, and they  
 ride to Harper's Landing, and from there  
 they returned. Mr. Smith and his party were  
 from the military post, and were taken to the  
 respected that they were in the hands of the  
 night watchmen. He then was taken to the  
 armory where the other prisoners were kept.

a detachment of the strangers was left to supply his place. About 12 o'clock—midnight—Mr. Patrick Higgins, of Sandy Hook, arrived on the bridge, for the purpose of relieving Mr. William Williams. They were both in the employment of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad company as watchmen, and each used to serve twelve hours of the twenty-four on duty. Higgins found all in darkness on the bridge and, suspecting that something had gone wrong with Williams, he called loudly for him. To his astonishment he was ordered to halt and two men presented guns at his breast, at the same time telling him that he was their prisoner. One of them undertook to conduct him to the armory, but, on his arriving at a point near the Virginia end of the bridge, the hot-blooded Celt struck his captor a smashing blow with his fist, and, before the stranger could recover from its effects, Higgins had succeeded in escaping to Fouke's hotel, where he eluded the pursuit. Several shots were fired after him without effect. He owes his safety to the fact that his captor, in the hurry to get to the net of firing, stumbled in the darkness over some cross pieces in the bridge, and fell headlong into the water. About this time a party of the raiders returned to the houses of Messrs. Lewis and Clark, near the town of Mersit, lying a few miles from the bridge. They had captured there and some of the neighboring settlements, including them to the general, a large number of the whites, and their captives—driven off to a camp about the house of the former proprietor of the residence, being on Washington and the bridge, and will be the proprietor, of course, very foggy weather. And a great was a sword, said to be the sword that was sent to the Emperor of his country by Frederick the Great, king of Prussia—represented as a legend that had one of the oldest Generals of the time to the best. All through

the night, great excitement existed among such of the citizens as became cognizant of these facts. There happened to be, at the time, protracted meetings at nearly all of the Methodist churches in the town and neighborhood, and the members, returning home late, were taken prisoners in detail, until the armory enclosure contained a great many captives, who were unable to communicate to their friends an account of their situation.

About one o'clock a. m., Monday, the east bound express train, on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, arrived in charge of Conductor Phelps. The train was detained by order of the leader of the band, and the telegraph wires were cut. The object of these orders was, of course, to prevent news of the invasion from being spread. The train was allowed to proceed, however, after a considerable delay. While the train was at Harper's Ferry, great alarm naturally existed among the passengers who could not understand these movements. Several shots were exchanged between the attacking force and a Mr. Throckmorton, clerk at Fouke's hotel, and some other parties unknown, but no person was injured. Some time in the course of the night, Heywood Shepherd, a colored porter at the railroad office, walked to the bridge, impelled, no doubt, by curiosity to understand the enigma. He was ordered to halt by the guards at the bridge and being seized with a panic and running back, he was shot through the body. He succeeded in reaching the railroad office, where he died next day at 3 o'clock, in great agony.

A little before daylight, some early risers were surprised to find themselves taken prisoners, as soon as they appeared on the streets. Among them was James Darrell, aged about sixty-five years, the bell-ringer at the armory, whose duties, of course, com-

and the party of the "strangers" were not yet past their peaceful and amicable relations. When the dispute between the two parties broke out, one of the invading party fired a shot, which, however, of what you are saying, and restored the challenger for one of Mr. Locke's shot, and "Frank" struck the negro with his ramrod, and he and his "black soul" took a retreat of much cooler temperature than that of Virginia. The negro then stepped forth rifle at Darrell and, no doubt, the situation of hell-finger at Harper's Ferry memory, could have been very soon vacant, had not a white one of the stranger party who appeared to relish very highly the joke of the mistake, caught the gun and prevented the negro from carrying out his intention. Another one named the party, however, came up and struck Darrell on the side with the butt of his gun, hitting him severely. Darrell was then dragged before "the captain" who, pitying his age and his bodily sufferings, dismissed him on a sort of parole. Mr. Walter Kemp, an aged, infirm man, bartender, at Locke's hotel, was taken prisoner about this time and conveyed to Lamb with the others.

It was, now, daylight and the prisoners proceeded singly or in parties, of two or three, from their various homes to work at the shops. They were gobbled up in detail and marched to prison, lost in astonishment at the strange change and many, perhaps doubting if they were not, of a sort, and dreaming. Several of the officers of the victory were captured, but the suggestion of not being in the town at the time, the military raised what, no doubt, would have been to them a high price. About this time, Mr. George W. Cushman, an old and estimable citizen of the place, proceeded from his house on High street, towards the Potomac bridge, in company with a lady who was on her way to Wash-



were standing at the arsenal gate, when a shot was fired at him by one of the party who was crouching behind the arsenal fence. The bullet penetrated his groin, inflicting a ghastly wound, of which he died in a few hours.

The writer of these annals met with an adventure on this occasion which, though it partook largely of romance to which he is much addicted, was anything but agreeable. Sharing in the general curiosity to know what it was all about, he imprudently walked down High street to Shenandoah street. At the arsenal gate he encountered four armed men—two white and two black. Not being conscious of guilt he thought he had no reason to fear anybody. The four guards saluted him civilly and one of the white men asked him if he owned any slaves. On his answering in the negative, the strangers told him that there was a movement on foot that would benefit him and all persons who did not own such property. The writer passed on strongly impressed with the thought that, sure enough, there was something in the wind. He then looked in at the prisoners, among whom was Mr. Thomas Gallaher, to whom he spoke. The invaders had ceased some time before from making prisoners, as they thought they had as many as they could well manage. This accounts for the writer's escape from arrest when he first offered himself to capture. The leader of the party approached the writer on his speaking to Gallaher and ordered him off the street, telling him, that it was against military law to talk with prisoners. Not conceiving that this stranger had a right to order him off so unceremoniously and not being in the best of times of a very patient temper, the historian refused to comply, when a pistol was presented in his face by the captain, which obliged him to retreat a few steps, and to utter instead of a



pillar in the wall that enclosed the armory grounds. The commander then called out to the same men whom the writer had encountered at the arsenal gate, on the opposite side of the street, and who were not thirty yards off when the encounter with the chief took place. He ordered them to shoot or to arrest the historian and they at once prepared to obey the order. Not relishing either alternative of death or imprisonment, the writer dodged up the alleyway that ran along the sidewall of the armory yard, and, in order to disconcert their aim, he took a zigzag course which probably would not have been enough to save him from four bullets shot after him in a narrow alley by experienced marksmen, had not aid come from an unexpected source. And, now, for the romance. A colored woman, who was crouching in a doorway in the alley, rushed out between him and the guns, and, extending her arms, begged of the men not to shoot. They did not shoot and the present generation has not lost and posterity will not be deprived of this history, a calamity which, without the intervention of a miracle, their shooting would have entailed. Ever since, the writer has claimed great credit to himself for presence of mind in thinking of the "zigzag," under these trying circumstances, but his friends maliciously insinuate that absence of body did more to save him than presence of mind. He takes consolation, however, by comparing himself to the great John Smith, the first white explorer of Virginia, who was once in an equally bad fix and was saved by the timely intervention of another dusky maiden. The heroine who, in the present case, conferred so great a blessing on posterity, was Hannah, a slave belonging to Mrs. Margaret Carroll, of Harper's Ferry, and her name will be embalmed in history, like that of Pocahontas, and it will be more gratefully remembered than that

of the latter, and the former, who were not a little content, they did not forget to give the captives—partly at least—the same treatment as was usually done on their return to their country.

It was not long after that the captain sent another vessel to the island, and the reasons for his visit. The name of his vessel, as we are informed, but he did not pay for the same, and he had no species of currency. He had, however, a dog, familiarly called "Watty," which he offered for Blake's, and he announced this as the condition he was willing to pay. It is to be feared that the latter did not duly appreciate the advantages he gained by this profitable bargain, and it may be that the latter himself did not feel much flattered at the estimate put on him in the terms of the ransom and his being valued at the price of twenty head of his. He thus, as it may be supposed, was struck, and the meals finished. The leader of the invaders invited his prisoners to partake of the provisions, as they would go from a, but only a few accepted the hospitable offer for fear of the dogs he arranged.

Up to this time neither on the town, except the prisoners, could tell who the visiting party were. To the captives, as was ascertained after wards, the strangers confessed their purpose of converting the slaves of Virginia, and freedom was offered to any one in duress who would furnish a negro man as a recruit for the "Army of the Lord." However, as there was little or no communication allowed between the prisoners and their friends outside, the people, generally, were yet ignorant of the names and purposes of the invaders, and, as may be believed, Madam Blount had plenty of employment for her hundred tongues. Soon, however, they were recognized by some as the explorers for minerals, and then suspicion at once rested on a young man



now the great evil of slavery must be eradicated at any risk and that there were resources enough ready for the accomplishment of this purpose. Mr. Young said in reply: "If you derive your authority from the Almighty I must yield, as I get my right to enter only from an earthly power—the government of the United States. I warn you, however, that, before this day's sun shall have set, you and your companions will be corpses." Mr. Young then went back to stop the mechanics and laborers who were on their way to go to work and warn them of their danger. It appeared to be no part of the policy of the strangers to keep prisoners at the rifle works, as no attempt was made to arrest Mr. Young. This gentleman, it may be remarked, became conspicuous afterwards for his adhesion to the cause of the Union. During the war, he was in charge of the ordnance at Harper's ferry, with the rank of captain. Soon after the close of hostilities he received a commission in the regular army with the same rank, and, after having served the government for a long time, at various posts, he was retired some years ago, and took up his residence at Troy, New York, where he died in 1867.

After the fall of the city, the people had recovered all their arms and money, and sought for arms wherever they thought they could find any. It was no easy matter to procure effective weapons, as the arsenal and most of the storehouses were in possession of the enemy, and very few, however, that, some time before the fall of the city, had been removed from the place, were any way usually stored in order to prevent them from the river which, at the time, had overflowed its banks, and so reached on the army property, and the stores of the arms were put away in a building situated on a high water mark and surrounded by a wall of stone and brick. Although

was procured from this lot to equip a few small companies of citizens and a desultory skirmish commenced around the armory buildings and the adjacent streets which continued all day. A company under Captain Henry Medler crossed the Shenandoah on the bridge and took post on the Loudoun side of the river, opposite the rifle works. Another company under Captain Hezekiah Roderick, took position on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, northwest of the armory, and a third body, under Captain William H. Moore, crossed the Potomac about a mile above Harper's Ferry and marched down on the Maryland side to take possession of the railroad bridge. Thus Brown's party were hemmed in and all the citizens who were not enrolled in any of these companies engaged the invaders wherever they could meet them. The rifle factory was attacked and the strangers there posted were soon driven into the Shenandoah where they were met by the fire of Captain Medler's men who had crossed the river on the bridge, and, between the two fires, they all perished, except one—a negro named Copeland, who was taken prisoner. It is said that one of the citizens named James Holt, waded into the river after one of the enemy who had reached a rock in the stream, knocked him down with his fist and disarmed him. Whether it was Copeland or one of those who were afterwards killed that was thus knocked down the writer is not informed, but that Holt performed this feat is undoubted.

At the armory proper, however, where Brown commanded in person, a more determined resistance was made. Brown had told several of his prisoners in the course of the morning that he expected large re-inforcements and when, about noon, the company of citizens under Captain Moore, that had crossed into Maryland, was seen marching down the river

road great excitement prevailed, it being supposed by the prisoners and such of the other citizens as were not aware of Captain Moore's movements and, perhaps, by Brown's party, that these were, sure enough, allies of the invaders. Soon, however, it was ascertained who they were and Brown now seeing that the fortune of the day was against him, sent two of his prisoners, Archibald M. Kutzmiller and Rezin Cross, under guard of two of his men, to negotiate in his name with Captain Moore for permission to evacuate the place with his surviving men without molestation. The two ambassadors proceeded with their hands towards the bridge, but when they came near the "Court House" several shots were fired from that building by which both of the guards were wounded severely and put hors de combat. One of them contrived to make his way back to the armory, but the other was unable to move without assistance and Messrs. Kutzmiller and Cross helped him into Forbes' stable where his wounds were dressed. It will be believed that neither of the envoys was foolish enough to take Regulus of old for return to captivity. Brown, finding no other soldiers did not come back with the other branch and the departing of soldiers called for from the streets the survivors of his party and bringing out nine of the most prominent of his prisoners as hostages, he retreated into a small brick building near the armory gate called "the engine house" containing a large number of engines. This building was afterwards so famous under the name of "John Brown's Fort," and from the time of the invasion, in the spring of 1862, it was an object of great interest to all persons visiting the river. It was selected for this purpose and ordered by a company of special forces to exhibit at the World's Fair in Chicago and was in fact the property of U. S. G. A. It was destroyed by fire on the 21st of August, 1862.

April 18, 1861, at Harper's Ferry, Md., and the capture of the late Governor F. Pickens, and the escape of the two rebels from the enclosure.

At seven o'clock the rebels came. They were in full uniform, and in the original order of the 11th Regt. U. S. Cavalry, but in the confusion of the night they did not follow in regular order. About the middle of the night a number of rebels, from Martinsburg, and the other parts of the county, made a rush on the camp, and, in view of the great mass of sleeping soldiers, most of the fugitives being not, however, without suffering some loss from a good fire kept up by the sentries from the fort. Brown's men had pierced the walls for an entrance and through the holes kept up a fire, in which they wounded many of the Martinsburg and Harper's Ferry people, and some Charles-town men, who had had come to take part in the rebellion. The sufferers were Messrs. Murphy, Robbins, Hammond, Douse, Hooper, and Widdett, of Martinsburg; Mr. Young, of Charles-town, and Mr. Edward Metcalf, of Harper's Ferry. Mr. Hooper was wounded, carrying wounds and several of our soldiers were injured, but all got well again, none, except one, whose hand was devoted permanently.

Before Brown's retreat to the fort, two companies were approached the corner of High and Shenandoah streets, where Mr. Boorty had been sleeping the evening. It was then about a o'clock, p. m., and Mr. George Farmer, a very respectable gentleman of Jefferson county, who had come to town on private business, was standing in the porch of Captain Moore's house on High street, about seventy-five yards from the corner above mentioned. He had armed himself with a musket and was in the act of resting it on a board fence near the door, to take

and at one of those men, when a bullet from a Sharp's rifle struck him on the shoulder—the only part of him that was exposed. The ball, after taking an eccentric course, entered his neck and killed him almost instantly. A physician who examined his body described the wound as having been of the strangest kind, the bullet having taken a course entirely at variance with the laws supposed to prevail with such projectiles. It was thought by many that the shot was not aimed at Mr. Turner and that the man who fired it was not aware of that gentleman's being near. There were two citizens named McClean and Steedman in the middle of the street opposite to Captain Moore's house. They had guns in their hands and at one of *them* it is supposed was aimed the shot that proved fatal to Mr. Turner.

After this shooting the two strangers immediately retreated and a ludicrous occurrence took place, if, indeed, any event of that ill-omened day can be supposed to be calculated to excite merriment. Mr. John McClean—above mentioned—shot after them and his bullet striking the cartridge box of one of them, as he was approaching the armory gate, an explosion of his ammunition took place and he entered the gate amid a display of fireworks of a novel description. Apparently he did not relish the honors paid him and, with accelerated pace, he took refuge with his companions in the engine house.

The strangers continued to fire from their fortress and they now killed another very valuable citizen—Fountain Beckham, for many years agent of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad company at Harper's Ferry, and long a magistrate of Jefferson county. Being a man of nervous temperament he was naturally much excited by the occurrences of the day. Moreover, Heywood Shepherd, the negro shot on the railroad bridge on the previous night, had been



his faithful servant and he was much grieved and very indignant at his death. Against the remonstrances of several friends he determined to take a close look at the enemy. He crept along the railroad, under shelter of a watering station which then stood there and peeped round the corner of the building at the engine house opposite, when a bullet from one of Brown's men penetrated his heart and he died instantly. A man named Thompson, said to be Brown's son-in-law, had been taken prisoner a short time before by the citizens and confined in Fouke's hotel under a guard. At first it was the intention of the people to hand him over to the regular authorities for trial, but the killing of Mr. Beckham so exasperated them that the current of their feelings was changed. They rushed into the hotel, seized Thompson and were dragging him out of the house to put him to death, when Miss Christina Fouke, a sister of the proprietor, with true feminine instinct, ran into the crowd and besought the infuriated multitude to spare the prisoner's life. This noble act has elicited the warmest commendations from every party and it may be considered the one redeeming incident in the gloomy history of that unfortunate day. Miss Fouke's entreaties were unheeded, however, and Thompson was hurried to the railroad bridge, where he was riddled with bullets. He tried to escape by letting himself drop through the bridge into the river. He had been left for dead, but he had vitality enough remaining to accomplish this feat. He was discovered and another shower of bullets was discharged at him. He was either killed by the shots or drowned and, for a day or two, his body could be seen lying at the bottom of the river, with his ghastly face still showing what a fearful death agony he had experienced.

Another of the invaders, named Leimura, at-

tempted to descend to the upper end of the armory grounds by swimming or wading the Potomac. He had been seen shortly before conducting one of the armory watchmen, named Edward Murphy, towards the engine house. The keeper's prisoner, between Hirsch and the armed party of citizens who were stationed on the Potomac, took good care of works. More than a dozen guns were fixed to stab or maim by the execution toward him, no doubt, he and Murphy, could have been killed had not Mr. Zedec Butz, an old friend, indeed the party next to him, in consideration of the danger to the innocent watchman, immediately afterwards, Latham disappeared for a while, but soon he was seen endeavoring to escape as above mentioned. A volley was fired after him and he must have been wounded, as he lay down and threw up both his arms, as if surrendering. A temporary resident of Harper's Ferry waded through the water to a rock on which Latham lay, apparently disabled, and deliberately shot him through the heart, killing him instantly. His body, too, lay for a considerable time where he fell, and it could be seen plainly from the high ground west of the armory. The stage coach reports that Latham first drew his sword to stab a man.

At twelve o'clock, night, Brown asked if any of the citizens would volunteer to go out among the citizens and advise them to come along on the fort, as they were ready, getting the names of their friends—the volunteers. He promised in his part, that if they would come, he would give his name, and would be a good sign of the citizens. Mr. Latham's name was among the stage coach, and he could be seen from the high ground west of the armory, and he could be seen to have been lying on the ground, the stage coach reports that the citizens who were asked to go along, and to be a good sign of the citizens, and to be

and a great number of men, women and children were killed. Mr. Key's company, however, was not so much cut to pieces as the other companies, and the greater part of the party were able to escape. The fugitives were pursued by the soldiers and militia, who were engaged in killing from pursuing the negroes, but a regret for the lives of the men, women and children who were prisoners. As it was, they were killed, wounded or dispersed more than three hundred men, women and children, and consequently, the soldiers and militia were thrown out against their lives, and were entirely uncalled for and were by parties who had no subsequent war. It is not evident much of the soldiers' courage which they expected from peaceful citizens taken by surprise and totally at a loss for any information as to the numbers and resources of their enemies.

It was now dark and the wide expanse of the city was in the town, especially among the negroes of the killed, wounded and prisoners of the citizen's party. It had rained some little all day and the atmosphere was raw and cold. Now, a cloudy, red, crimson sky hung like a pall over the scene of our agony, and the whole, a more dismal night cannot be imagined. Guards were stationed round the churches, and a great Brown's serpent, and his forces were constantly arriving from Washington, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other places, to intercept the fugitives' party people the town soon became a scene of ordinary appearance. The "United States" of the city of Washington had been watched in the morning, and in the course of the night, the fugitives of the party altered to the fugitives of the United States. The fugitives of the party of the United States arrived with a number of United States men, and to the great relief of the fugitives of the party of the United States, the fugitives of the party of the United States arrived with a number of United States men, and to the great relief of the fugitives of the party of the United States.

tions for a safe conduct for himself and his men out of the place. Colonel Slinger and Captain Sinn, of the Frederick troops, had a conference with him which, however, did not result in anything satisfactory. About 7 o'clock on Tuesday morning—October 18th—Colonel Lee sent, under a flag of truce, Lieutenant J. E. B. Stuart, of the 1st Cavalry regiment—afterwards so famous for his exploits in the service of the confederacy—who had accompanied Colonel Lee from Washington, to summon the garrison to surrender. Knowing the character of Brown, Colonel Lee did not hope for any success in trying to induce him to lay down his arms, and he sent Lieutenant Stuart merely through solicitude for the prisoners and a desire to use every expedient in his power before ordering an assault and subjecting them to the danger of being injured by mistake in the melee. As anticipated, Brown stubbornly refused to surrender and, therefore, about 8 o'clock, an attack was made by the marines under Lieutenant Greene. At first, they tried to break open the door with sledge hammers, but failing in this they picked up a large ladder that lay near and with that used as a battering ram they succeeded in making a breach. Through a narrow opening thus made, Lieutenant Greene squeezed himself, but he found that the insurgents had barricaded the door with a fire engine and hose that were in the building. Over these obstructions Lieutenant Greene scrambled, followed by his men and attacked Brown who, with his party, was fortified behind the engine. It is said that one of Brown's men offered to surrender and that Brown announced the man's willingness to do so, but, for some reason, the offer was not accepted. While the marines were effecting a breach and when they commenced to rush in, the enemy fired on them and one of the soldiers—Luke Quinn—was mortally wound-

ed and another, named Rupert, had his upper lip badly lacerated. The former was shot through the body and, if the latter is still alive, he certainly has an ugly scar to remind him and others of John Brown's raid. The insurgents were all bayoneted or captured, but fortunately none of the citizen prisoners received any injury. Their escape, indeed, was almost miraculous, as it was difficult for the marines to distinguish them from the enemy. Brown himself was wounded severely by Lieutenant Greene and he was taken to another building where his injuries were examined by a physician and his wounds dressed. He received a cut on the head and a sword thrust in the shoulder. Two or three survivors of his men were kept in the engine house under a guard of marines. The bodies of the slain raiders were collected soon after from the streets and rivers and, with one exception, buried in a deep pit on the southern bank of the Shenandoah, about half a mile above Harper's Ferry, and the prisoners—Brown included—were lodged in Charlestown jail. One body was taken away by some physicians for dissection, and, no doubt, the skeleton is now in some doctor's closet. After having lain just forty years in this rude grave by the Shenandoah, the bodies of the slain raiders were disinterred about three years ago (1899) and taken to North Elba, New York, where they now rest close to the grave of their famous leader. This removal and reinterment were accomplished through the efforts and under the auspices of Professor Featherstonhaugh, of Washington, D. C., who has ever taken a deep interest in everything appertaining to John Brown and his famous raid. Can fiction imagine anything more weird than the reality of the sad fate of those men?

Some of Brown's men had escaped, however, from the place, in the course of the skirmish, and Cook had not been

noticed at all in the fray or in the town since an early hour on Monday morning when he was seen to cross the Potomac on the bridge into Maryland with a few others, taking with him two horses and a wagon captured at Colonel Washington's place on the previous night, and two or three slaves belonging to that gentleman. There was satisfactory evidence, however, of his being fully implicated in the outrage and it was ascertained that he, Owen Brown—one of old John's sons—and others had been detailed to operate on the Maryland shore and that they had seized a schoolhouse, taken the *Domine*—McCurrie—on board and driven away the pupils, for the purpose of establishing at the place a depot for arms en route to Harper's Ferry. It was learned, also, that on the eve of the 17th, they had kept up a musket fire from the Maryland mountain on the people of the town and that late in the evening Cook had been captured at the canal lockhouse, on the Maryland side of the river. Moreover, it was supposed that, during the late of war against them, they had fled to the mountains of Pennsylvania. A large body of men, under Captain Edmund H. Chambers—an old citizen and a man of well-known courage, marched towards the schoolhouse and the Kennedy farm and, at each place, they found a large number of Sharp's rifles, some bayonets, &c., with a corresponding quantity of accoutrements, breech-loading caps and equipments of various kinds. A swivel cannon carrying a one-pound ball was discovered also in a position to command the town although it is not known that it was used during the skirmish. A large number of pikes of a peculiar form, and intended for the hands of the negroes, was also found. The blacks were expected to rise en masse at the first signal and this weapon was considered to be better suited to them than firearms, especially at the commencement of the campaign.

THE VICTORY OF VIRGINIA BROWN

And it is not surprising that the same day, the 22d of August, 1862, the same day that the capture of the *Albatross* was reported, the *Albatross* was reported to have been captured by the same party, and several hundred copies of the *Albatross* were had getting a footing in the south.

The valor of Virginia Brown was well known, and she arrived in the mercantile city of New York, and her capture was a great triumph for the state, and an attempt to capture her was made. She was thought to have been in the north, and she was engaged in many other important matters. The people of Harper's Ferry, for their support, were generous, and on this occasion, they were able to take any action. Brown, with a party of men, might have been of the hands of the government, to show him to keep second mile, and to be able to purchase the old men, through the help of the government, with a number of men, or a number of men, a mask and bayonet, it is found that the government could have done more than was permitted to do. A moderate of Harper's Ferry, in the city of Harper's Ferry, in the subsequent war, Governor Wise, a quite an important command, and a great record of him any of the wonderful things, or courage that might be expected in a man, confident of his own prowess, as the government, when steering at a brave people, to be able to do, and trained, when an unexpected attack, and on them. To Governor Wise, Brown, and the whole party, for liberating the slaves, and the whole had a long, common, and a long, and a long, and a long, but, as before, the people, and the

isolated as much as possible and in consequence the people generally had but a vague suspicion of his purpose. It is true that the party at the rifle factory had informed Mr. Young of their object, but so many wild rumors had been started before his interview with them, and there was so much general confusion that "neither head nor tail" could be found for the strange occurrences of the day. The governor who, although he exhibited a great deal of petulance on this occasion was certainly a gallant man himself, could not refrain from expressing admiration for Brown's undaunted courage, and it is said that he pronounced the old man honest, truthful and brave.

The interview between these two men of somewhat similar character, though of diametrically opposite views on politics, is said to have been very impressive. It lasted two hours and those who were present reported that Brown exhibited a high order of uncultivated intellect in his conversation with the highly educated and polished governor of Virginia. It is said, also, that in the course of this interview, Brown foretold the utter destruction of Harper's Ferry to take place in a very short time—a prophecy which, if uttered at all, has met with a terrible and literal fulfillment. Brown, Wise and the group surrounding them while this conversation was in progress, would furnish a fine theme for a picture. The stern, old Puritan with his bleeding wounds and disordered dress, his long, gray beard and wild gleaming eyes, like some prophet of old, threatening the wrath of Heaven on a sinful generation, and the stately governor of Virginia reminding one of some cavalier of Nashby or Worcester—each firm and true as the blade he carried and each a type of the noble though fanatical race from which he sprang would make an impressive picture and, perhaps, the scene



was excited, so that the fugitive was not long in being discovered.

On Wednesday morning, October 27, a fever of excitement swept over the whole man residing in Pleasant Valley, about three miles from Harper's Ferry, and the "abolitionists" and the "anti-slavery" people around Kohnsville, a few miles up the same valley, and very properly, in view of what he had heard, riding furiously through Sandy Hook, towards the centre of the trouble, through the government armory. The people of Sandy Hook, men, women and children rushed wildly towards the point for protection at the hands of the one regiment assembled, while the people of Harper's Ferry, equally wild with this new excitement, in a minute who were yet at the place turned out and marched to the point designated, where their appearance caused another and more reasonable alarm among the people there, who had not been disturbed by Brownies white or black and who, for a long time, could not be convinced that the soldiers had come to protect and not to molest them. Sandy Hook was totally deserted by its people on this occasion, and many of them hurried away whatever of their portable property they deemed most valuable. It is said that one man shouldered a half-grown hog of a favorite breed and made tracks to Harper's Ferry, and, as he and his neighbors scoured along the road, the squeals of the indignant pig blended harmoniously with the multifarious noises of the flying column. The marines, finding no enemy, returned to Harper's Ferry, but, for many weeks afterwards, similar alarms were started by nervous or mischievous people with nearly the same result.

Harper's Ferry was now patrolled every night by details of citizens until the execution of Brown, which took place near Charlestown, December 20,



erick) was stationed at Hoper's Fort, and gradually, quiet was restored. A Milesian was appointed Sergeant McGrath of the above troop, and he was to instruct the awkward squad of other recruits, a number of whom had been sent to the barracks to be heard on parade evenings. Battering the recruits to refractory recruits.

Cook and another of Brown's party, named Hazlett, were arrested in Pennsylvania and taken back to Virginia on requisitions. This circumstance furnished a lesson to the fanatic abolitionists, who abounded on both sides of Mason and Dixon's line. To the southern men it ought to have proved that the people of the north did not sympathize to a great extent with the invaders of Virginia, and that northern people who expressed themselves as shocked at the want of clemency exhibited by the state of Virginia on this occasion, it is probable among themselves were men who were ready to have over Brown's party, to the number of a few, the slave holders for the sake of a few thousand dollars offered as a reward for this service.

Cook and another who came out of the camp with two negroes, some taken from the rebels, were executed on the 17th of December. Hazlett and Aaron D. Stewart met the same fate on the 20th of the same month.

Brown's trial was, of course, a grand affair. He took no pains to extricate himself.

When they were again in the hands of the Virginia troops, the young society of the North and South were divided into two parties, they all were in themselves, the abolitionists and the Union men, and the latter were placed for the defense by general Lee, and the christians afterwards gave their names to the

course nothing could save the prisoner and he was executed as before stated.

Brown died with unshaken fortitude and, bitter as the animosity against him was, his courage or rather his stoical indifference elicited the admiration of even his unrelenting enemies. Indeed it is difficult at the present time to do justice to the character of this remarkable man, but, no doubt, the future historian of this country who will write when the passions that excite us have subsided or, perhaps, are forgotten will class him with the Scotch Covenanters of the 17th century. It appears to the writer that in many respects John Brown very closely resembled John Balfour, of Burly, whose character is so finely portrayed in Scott's "Old Mortality." The same strong will and iron nerve and the same fanaticism characterized these two men and it must be said of both that Burly's character is taken from life—that, "no man of our person can wholly approve of their conduct, but almost implacable opponents cannot deny their attachment to their unflinching courage. The former, however, also, died bravely and, indeed, it was not till long after, to see men of so much strength and courage, sacrifice their lives in such a foolish undertaking, that I have seen; but yet, perhaps, could men understand the feelings of John Balfour, whose thoughts are not so far from his and whose ways are not our ways." In speaking of this man it is well to remember that he, like the wilder of New-England, proposed to do what his countrymen did, but that some years from the time he was executed, and was executed, how much more confidence there was in this "pious and patriotic" enterprise!

The night of descent was made by Cook and Brown on our night before their execution. By their means they succeeded in gaining the assistance

of the cell watch and in climbing the outer wall of the prison, when they were challenged by a citizen guard who was posted outside and their further progress was prevented. The name of the sentinel who discovered them in their flight was Thomas Guard and many jokes and puns were perpetrated for months afterwards on the coincidence. They were taken back immediately to their cell and closely *guarded* till morning.

A characteristic anecdote was told by the late Mr. James Campbell, who was sheriff of Jefferson county at the time of the Brown troubles. It will be remembered that, on the morning of the raid, Brown got breakfast for his men at Fouke's hotel and that, in liquidation, he restored to liberty Walter Kemp, the bartender, whom he had taken prisoner. A short time before Brown's execution Sheriff Campbell sold some property belonging to Brown which was found at the Kennedy farm and was accounting to him for it, and naming some claims presented against him by various parties with whom Brown had had dealings. Among these claims was one of Mr. Fouke for the refreshments mentioned. Brown was reclining on his bed, not having yet recovered from his wounds, and, no doubt, with his spirit darkened by the shadow of his impending fate. He listened apathetically to the list of debits, until that of Mr. Fouke was mentioned when he suddenly rose up and protested against this demand. "Why, Mr. Campbell," said he, "I made a fair exchange with Mr. Fouke; I restored to him his bartender as pay for the meals referred to, and I do not think it honorable in him to violate the contract." Mr. Campbell replied, "Why, Mr. Brown, I wonder at you. I thought you were opposed to trading in human flesh, but, now, I find that even you will do it, like other people, when it suits your convenience." A

On the morning of the execution he called on his fellow captives and motioned to his own agent (presumably Hazlett) to yield there might be some thing to *do*. He made no further opposition to the claim of a part of the property disposed of by Sieriff Campbell, for a horse which Brown had bought from Harper's ferry horse trader. In the transaction Brown had been badly bitten, as the animal was nearly wild and, on the day of the raid the soldiers made particular inquiries about the ferry trader. The latter was warned of his danger and took care not to encounter his victim, who, with all the serious thoughts of a great national uprising, and the fearful risk of his undertaking, was yet smarting from the petty deception put on him in the snare and eager to take vengeance for it.

On the morning of his execution he bade an affectionate farewell to his fellow captives with the exception of Cook, whom he charged with having deceived him, and Hazlett, of whom he denied any knowledge. It is said that he gave to each of them, with the exceptions noted, a silver quarter of a dollar, as a memento, and told them to meet their fate courageously. His pretense not to know Hazlett was understood to be for the benefit of the latter whose truth had not yet come out. Hazlett stoutly denied that he knew anything of Brown or that he was connected in any way with the raid on Harper's Ferry. It will be remembered that he was arrested in Pennsylvania, some time after the invasion, and, of course, his defense, if he had any, was an alibi. A very absurd story was published about Brown's taking a colored baby from its mother's arms at the scaffold and kissing it. No colored person of either sex would dare to approach the scene of the execution. The slaves were frightened and bewildered so thoroughly at the time that their sole aim was to



minister made but a very poor show and his sermon was considered, even in that unsophisticated region, as far below mediocrity. John Brown or Isaac Smith, as he was then called, was one of the audience and, all through the sermon he kept his eyes riveted on the preacher and appeared to be totally absorbed in attention, as much so, indeed, as if the pulpit was occupied by Henry Ward Beecher or some other far famed divine. When the sermon was concluded one of Brown's neighbors in the audience made some secular remark about the preacher and the discourse and asked Brown if, ever before, he had heard such trash from a pulpit. "Sir," said the stern old man, "When I come to hear the word of God, I do not propose to criticise the preaching of His minister. I recognize the Master, humble as the servant may be, and I respect His word, though coming from the mouth of an obscure and illiterate man."

On the other hand he sometimes savored strongly of blasphemy, whenever religious logmas or tenets appeared to clash in any way with his favorite hobby. After his conviction many preachers of various denominations offered him the consolations of religion according to their particular rites. At their introduction to him Brown always asked these gentlemen: "Do you approve of slavery?" As the answer at that time was sure to be in the affirmative—for not even a minister of the Gospel dared then to hint at any sin in "the institution"—he refused to receive their services, preferring to go before his God unswayed to accepting the ministrations of slavery-loving preachers. One reverend gentleman remarked to him that Saml. Jambasee had sent back a night or two for a sermon which Brown, with his fork eye, gave him. "Then Saml. J." it was no better a sermon, are you? And in the story he entered the great window, which had been developed that honest



confronted by a meteor, could do enough honor to well earned deeds, learned by rote, and often wanting in the great essentials—an active charity.

The gallows on which Brown was hung may have been a vast fabric and the rope used must have been as long as the Equinoctial Line, or else both had some miraculous powers of reproduction. Of the many thousands of soldiers who were stationed from time to time in Jefferson county from the day of Brown's execution till the last regiment disappeared, more than a year after the war, almost every other man had a portion of either as a souvenir of his sojourn in Virginia. The writer saw pieces of wood and fragments of rope purporting to have formed parts of them—enough to build and rig a large man-of-war. If the soldiers believed they had genuine relics they were as well contented as they would be if they had the reality and it would be cruel to undervalue them. The true history of that scaffold is as follows. It was built by a carpenter of Charlestown, named David Cockerell, expressly for the execution of Brown. When this purpose was accomplished the builder took it to his home and put it away as a curiosity. When the war broke out Cockerell joined the confederate army and acted as engineer on the staff of Stonewall Jackson. Fearing that in his absence from home his family might be annoyed by soldiers coming to see the relic or, if possible, to steal it, he ordered it to be built into a porch attached to the house and the whole structure to be painted in the same color so that no stranger could guess at anything beyond the common in the ordinary looking porch. Cockerell died some years after the war, and it is said that his heirs disposed of the famous scaffold to some Washington City speculators, who proposed to exhibit it at the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893. The writer gives this history of the scaffold



his physique well corresponded with the traits of his character. The portrait of him in this book is an admirable likeness. He was a native of Connecticut, but he had resided for many years in the states of New York and Ohio where, it is said, he was a rather extensive and successful wool-grower. He was twice married and he had a very large family of sons and daughters, the most of whom were married. He emigrated to Kansas at an early period in the history of that territory and he was an acknowledged leader in the civil broils which distracted that region for several years. Of course, various opinions were entertained concerning him—the Free Soilers considering him a hero, and the pro-slavery people regarding or affecting to regard him as a demoniac. It is said that, in 1851, he visited Europe with the ostensible purpose of exhibiting samples of wool, but in reality to study the science of earth fortifications and gain military knowledge to be made available in a servile war which he designed to exert at a suitable opportunity. He certainly suffered a great deal in Kansas—losing one of his sons, Frederick, and a considerable amount of property in fighting the southern settlers, and it is probable that a consciousness of feeling on this account mingled with the natural hatred of slavery.

There was confusion, respecting the identity of two sons—Watson and Oliver. They were both mortally wounded on the 17th. One of them, possibly, a young man apparently about two or three years of age, of low stature, with an iron blue eyes, was shot in the forehead. The other, in course of the night in the engagement, was in the party who still possessed of it. He is not known to have suffered terrible agony and that he probably was anxious to put him out of his misery, but he refused to do so. His father, however, in spite of the agonizing pain of

casion beyond remarking to his boy that "he must have patience, that he was dying in a good cause, and that he should meet his fate like a brave man." The other was a tall man, about six feet in height, with very black hair. He, also, as before stated, was wounded in the skirmish of the 17th, and he died next morning, after the marines got possession of the engine house. He was one of the two men who were wounded from "the Gault house." When he died his father was a prisoner and badly wounded. On learning that one of his men had died a few minutes before, he sent out to inquire if it was his son and, on being informed that it was, he manifested the same stoicism, and made a remark similar to the one of the previous night, when the other son was dying—that the cause was good and that it was glorious to die for its sake. When the news reached him he was engaged in the interview with Governor Wise. After satisfying himself as to the identity of the man just dead, he resumed his conversation with the governor, as if nothing had happened which was calculated in the least to discompose him. As before noted, there is a doubt with the people of Harpers Ferry as to which of these two men was father and which was Watson, and indeed, whether or not the fathered youth was his son at all.

James Brown was one of those detained to operate at Maryland. He was not in the skirmish, and he made his escape and was not seen again in Virginia or Maryland. The writer has no knowledge of his age or parentage.

John D. Lyons was a remarkably fine looking young man, about thirty years of age. He was about five feet and six inches in height, heavily built, and of great symmetry of form. His hair was black, and his eyes or dark hazel had a very penetrating glance. He was said to be a desperate char-

acter and, as it was reported that he had suggested to Brown the murder of the prisoners and the firing of the village, there was greater animosity felt towards him than any of the others, except, perhaps, Captain Brown himself and Cook. He received several wounds in the skirmish and it was thought he could not survive them. In consequence of these injuries he was one of the last put on trial and executed. He was said to be a believer in spiritualism or spiritism which is, perhaps, the proper term. He was the one who was so badly wounded from "the Gault house" and who was taken to Fonke's hotel. Had he not been disabled, it is to be feared, from what is reported of him, that a massacre of the prisoners would have been perpetrated on his recommendation. Whatever his crimes may have been it is certain that he was a man of undaunted courage and iron nerve. While he lay at Fonke's hotel helpless from his wounds, a crowd of armed and frenzied citizens gathered round him, and it was with the utmost difficulty that a few of the less excited people succeeded in saving his life for the present. One man put the muzzle of his loaded gun to Stevens' head with the expressed determination to kill him instantly. Stevens was then unable to move a limb, but he fixed his terrible eyes on the would-be murderer and by the sheer force of the mysterious influence they possessed, he compelled the man to lower the weapon and refrain from carrying out his purpose. To this day the magnetized man avers that he cannot account for the irresistible fascination that bound him as with a spell.

Edwin Coppie or Coppie was a young man aged about twenty-four years, about five feet and six inches in height, compactly built and of a florid complexion. He was a very handsome youth, and for various reasons, great sympathy was felt for him by

many. He was not wounded in the skirmish, but he was taken prisoner by the marines in the engine house. He had come from Iowa where resided his widowed mother, a pious old lady of the Society of Friends. He had been for a long time in the employ of a Mr. Thomas Gwynn, living near Tipton, Cedar county, in the above mentioned state. Mr. Gwynn was a farmer and merchant and Coppie assisted him as a farm laborer and "help" around his store. His employer was much attached to him and came to Charlestown for his remains, which he took with him to Iowa. After Coppie's conviction a petition was forwarded to the governor of Virginia, requesting executive clemency in his case. It was not successful, however, and he was executed as before stated. In conversation with a citizen of Harper's Ferry who interviewed him in his cell, Coppie said that, when he left his home in Iowa, he had no intention to enter on any expedition like the one against Virginia, but he confessed that his object was to induce slaves to leave their masters, and to aid them to escape.

Of Barclay Coppie little is known in Virginia beyond the fact that he was Edym's brother and that he was with Brown's party in the raid. He was with Owen Brown and Cook on the Maryland side of the Potomac while the skirmish was in progress and he was not captured. It is said that he was killed some years ago on a railroad near St. Louis in Missouri.

Albert Hazlett, of Pennsylvania, was a man of about five feet and eleven inches in height, raw-boned and muscular. His hair was red and his eyes were of a muddy brown color and of a very unpleasant expression. He was very longly dressed on the day of the raid, and in every sense of the word he looked like an "ingly customer". He made his escape from the city of Harper's Ferry on the morning of the 17th.

about the time when Brown was in the engine house, but he was afterwards captured in Pennsylvania and executed with Stevens. His age was about thirty-three years.

John E. Cook was a native of Connecticut and he was a young man of about twenty-eight years—five feet and eight inches in height, though, as he stooped a good deal, he did not appear to be so tall. He had fair hair and bright blue eyes and he was, on the whole, quite an intelligent looking man. As before stated, he had resided several years at Harper's Ferry, and he had become acquainted with all the young men of the place, by whom he was regarded as a pleasant companion. He had married a respectable young lady of the place, who knew nothing of his former life or of his plans against the peace of Virginia. He was highly connected and the governor of Indiana at that time—Willard—was his brother-in-law, being the husband of Cook's sister. At his trial Daniel Voorhees, afterwards so famous as a politician and criminal lawyer, made a speech for the defense which is regarded as one of his best efforts.

Little is known of Stuart Taylor. Some contend that he was a man of medium size and very dark complexion, while others believe that he was a red-haired young man who was bayoneted by the marines in the engine house and dragged dead from that building at the same time that Brown was removed. The writer is inclined to the latter opinion and he thinks that those who favor the former contention have a man named Anderson of whom mention has soon be made at some length.

William Lehman, who was killed on a rock in the Potomac while endeavoring to escape, was quite a young man, with jet black hair and a very florid complexion. The killing of this young man was another

all the circumstances of the case, an act of great barbarity, as he had made signs of a desire to surrender. The man who shot him was, as before stated, but a temporary resident of Harper's Ferry and, in reality, belonged to a neighboring county. Nothing can be gained by giving his name and the concealing of it may save people yet unborn from unmerited shame. In justice it must be said that he now claims that Lehman drew a pistol to shoot him, but we did not hear of this until very lately.

William Thompson, who was shot on the bridge, was a man apparently of about thirty years of age, of medium size, but of a symmetrical and compact form. His complexion was fair, and he gave indications of being a man of a pleasant disposition. He was well known to many in the neighborhood of the Kennedy farm and he was very popular with all his acquaintances there. The killing of this man was unnecessary, also, but some palliation for it may be found in the excitement caused by Mr. Beckham's death.

John or, as he was sometimes called, Henrie Kagi, is said to have been a remarkably fine looking man, with a profusion of black hair and a flowing beard of the same color. He was about thirty years of age, tall and portly, and he did not display the same ferocity that many of the others exhibited. He was "secretary of war" under Brown's provisional government and he held the rank of captain. He is supposed to have been a native of Ohio. He was killed in the Shenandoah near the rifle factory.

Of Charles P. Tydd little is known. It is said that, before the raid, he used to peddle books through the neighborhood of Harper's Ferry. As far as ascertained, he did not appear in the fight, but escaped from Maryland to parts unknown. It is said that he was a native of Maine.



Respecting the identity of Oliver and Jeremiah Anderson there is a doubt, as in the case of the young Browns. One of them was killed by the marines, but what became of the other is unknown. The man who was killed was about thirty years of age, of middle stature, very black hair and swarthy complexion. He was supposed by some to be a Canadian mulatto. As before noted, he is confounded by many with Stuart Taylor. He received three or four bayonet stabs in the breast and stomach and, when he was dragged out of the engine house to the flagged walk in front of that building, he was yet alive and vomiting gore from internal hemorrhage. While he was in this condition a farmer from some part of the surrounding country came up and viewed him in silence, but with a look of concentrated bitterness. Not a word did the countryman utter, as he thought, no doubt, that no amount of cursing could do justice to his feelings. He passed on to another part of the armory yard and did not return for a considerable time. When he came back Anderson was yet breathing and the farmer thus addressed him: "Well, it takes you a h— of a long time to die." If Anderson had vitality enough left in him to hear the words this soothing remark must have contributed greatly to smooth his way to the unknown land of disembodied spirits. The writer heard from very good authority that another and still greater barbarity was practised towards this helpless man while he was in the death agony. Some brute in human shape, it is said, squirted tobacco juice and dropped his quid into the dying man's eye. The writer did not see the latter occurrence, but it was related by witnesses of undoubted veracity. After death, also, this man—Anderson—was picked out for special attentions. Some physicians of Winchester, Virginia, fancied him as a subject for dis-

section and nem con, they got possession of his body. In order to take him away handily they procured a barrel and tried to pack him into it. Head foremost, they rammed him in, but they could not bend his legs so as to get them into the barrel with the rest of the body. In their endeavors to accomplish this feat they strained so hard that the man's bones or sinews fairly cracked. These praiseworthy exertions of those sons of Crden in the cause of science and humanity elicited the warmest expressions of approval from the spectators. The writer does not know, certainly, what final disposition they made of the subject which the Gates provided for them, without the expense or risk of robbing a grave.

Delphi Thompson was quite a boy, and he appeared to be an unwilling participator in the transaction. He was seen by not more than two or three of the citizens, and it is supposed that he escaped early on the 17th. He had for him a very florid complexion.

Dangerfield Newby was a tall, stout, well-built mulatto, aged about thirty years. He had a rather pleasant face and address. He was shot and killed at the Arsenal gate by somebody, or Mrs. Butler's house opposite, about two o'clock, on Monday, and his body lay in a ditch until the afternoon of Tuesday. The bullet struck him in the lower part of the neck and went down into his body, the person who shot him being in a position more elevated than the place where Newby was standing. Mr. Jacob Bajerant, of Harper's, then claimed to claim the credit of having fired the fatal shot, and the people generally regarded him as the hero of the exploit, and raised him of George Washington's name. Bajerant's claim and reputation were destroyed by a rifle that put an end to his life on the 18th. Bajerant is now dead at the residence of the late Mrs. G. on 17

be brought up again, because of the atrocious treatment of the parties, the size of the battle, the manner and circumstance, the tone and the very coarse and vulgar language and the center of care being given to the long holding of a smoothing iron in the chest and the like. The writer has no intention to make light of a tragedy which appears from the following of what you can fear, of an occurrence. He relates the simple truth as many are entitled. Some fastidious critics may object to the identity of this tragedy in former editions of this book. But Truth is mighty and ought to prevail. That Newby's body was torn by hogs on Harper's Ferry is too well known to require an apology for a relation of the facts, although the details are undoubtedly disgusting. Shortly after Newby's death a hog came up, rooted around the spot where the body lay and, at first appeared to be unconcerned, but anything extraordinary was in its way. After a while, the hog paused and looked attentively at the body, then snuffed around it and put its snout to the dead man's face. Suddenly, the brute was apparently seized with a panic and, with bristles erect and drooping tail, it scampered away, as if for dear life. This display of sensibility did not, however, deter other, of the same species from crowding around the corpse and almost literally devouring it. The writer saw all this with his own eyes, as the saying is, and at the risk of further criticism, he will remark that none of the good people of Harper's Ferry appeared to be at all squeamish about the quality or flavor of their pork that winter. Nobody thought on the subject or if anybody did recall the episode, it was, no doubt, to give credit to the hogs for their rough treatment of the murtherer.

On Tuesday evening, after Brown's capture, and when the people were somewhat relieved from the terror of a more extensive and dangerous

invasion, a citizen of Harper's Ferry, who had not had a chance to distinguish himself in the skirmish of Monday, fired a shot into what was left of Newby's body, a feat which, it must be supposed, tended to exalt him, at least, in his own estimation. Like Kirkpatrick at the murder of the Red Comyn, he thought he would "make sicker" and guard against any possibility of the dead man's reviving. The citizen referred to was somewhat under the influence of whiskey when he fired the superfluous shot, but the writer saw another man who was apparently sober and who was certainly a person of excellent standing in the community, kick the dead man in the face and, on the whole, great a crime as the invasion of the place was and natural as the animosity towards the raiders should be considered, it must be confessed that the treatment the lifeless bodies of those wretched men received from some of the infuriated populace was far from being creditable to the actors or to human nature in general.

Shields Greene alias "Emperor" was a negro of the blackest hue, small in stature and very active in his movements. He seemed to be very officious in the early part of Monday, flitting about from place to place, and he was evidently conscious of his own great importance in the enterprise. It is supposed that it was he that killed Mr. Boerly. He is said to have been a resident of the State of New York, but little is known with certainty about him. He was very insulting to Brown's prisoners, constantly presenting his rifle and threatening to shoot some of them. He was aged about thirty years.

John Copeland was a mulatto of medium size, and about twenty-five years of age. He was a resident of Oberlin, Ohio, where he carried on the carpenter business for some years.

Lewis Leary, a mulatto, was mortally wounded

at the rifle factory in Monday's skirmish and died in a carpenter's shop on the island. He was a young man, but his personal appearance cannot be described minutely by any person not acquainted with him before the raid, as he was suffering a great deal from wounds when he was captured and, of course, his looks were not those that were natural to him. He, too, had resided in Oberlin, and his trade was that of harness making.

A negro man whom Colonel Washington had hired from a neighbor and who had been taken prisoner with his employer on the previous night was drowned while endeavoring to escape from his captors. He was an unwilling participant in the transactions of the day, and no blame was attached to him by the people.

Heywood Shepherd, the first man killed by Brown's party, was a very black negro aged about forty-four years. He was uncommonly tall, measuring six feet and five inches, and he was a man of great physical strength. He was a free man, but, in order to comply with a law then existing in Virginia, he acknowledged "Squire Beckham as his master. The relations of master and slave, however, existed only in name between them and "Heywood" accumulated a good deal of money and owned some property in Winchester. He was a married man and he left a wife and several children. It is supposed by many that the killing of this man was the only thing that prevented a general insurrection of the negroes, for some of the farmers of the neighborhood said that they noticed an unusual excitement among the slaves on the Sunday before the raid. If it is true that the negroes knew anything of the intended attack it is probable that they were deterred from taking a part in it by seeing one of their own race the first person sacrificed.

Thomas Boerly, the second man killed, was a native of the County of Roscommon, in Ireland. As before noticed, he was a man of great physical strength and he was noted for courage. He measured about six feet in height and weighed about two hundred pounds. He was a blunt, straight-forward man in his dealing and he was very popular on account of his love for fun and from that unreasonable tendency of human nature to pay respect to the purely accidental quality of personal prowess. Many years before he encountered at fisticult's an equally powerful man named Joseph Graff, who, at that time, resided at Harper's Ferry. The fight was conducted in the old border style of "rough and tumble," including biting and gouging. Night alone terminated the encounter and the combatants parted with their mutual respect greatly augmented and with a great accession of glory to both. The admirers of each party claimed a victory for their champion, but the principals themselves wisely divided the laurels and never again jeopardized their reputation by renewing the contest. Mr. Boerly's age was about forty-three years. He was married and he left three children. His youngest child, Thomas, junior, still resides at Harper's Ferry and is quite a prominent citizen. He has inherited the great bodily powers and the many mental characteristics of his father. The State of Maryland provided a small pension to the widow but she was sickening and shortly afterwards she received her share of the annuity until at the restoration of peace she was brought to the home of the State at Annapolis. From that time, until her death, a few days ago, she was paid punctually, and she kept a grocery store and was in very good financial circumstances.

John W. Brown was the mayor of Harper's Ferry at the time that he went to justice Erwin

found the brute murderer of John K. Stowe, of the District of Columbia, in 1870.

George Turner, the third brother, had at one time been a very fine looking man, about forty years old. It was said that he was quite fond of a good boat and that he was distinguished for good looks and refinement of manners. He was pronounced to be a man of a good deal of property. He was a native of Jefferson county, Virginia—now West Virginia.

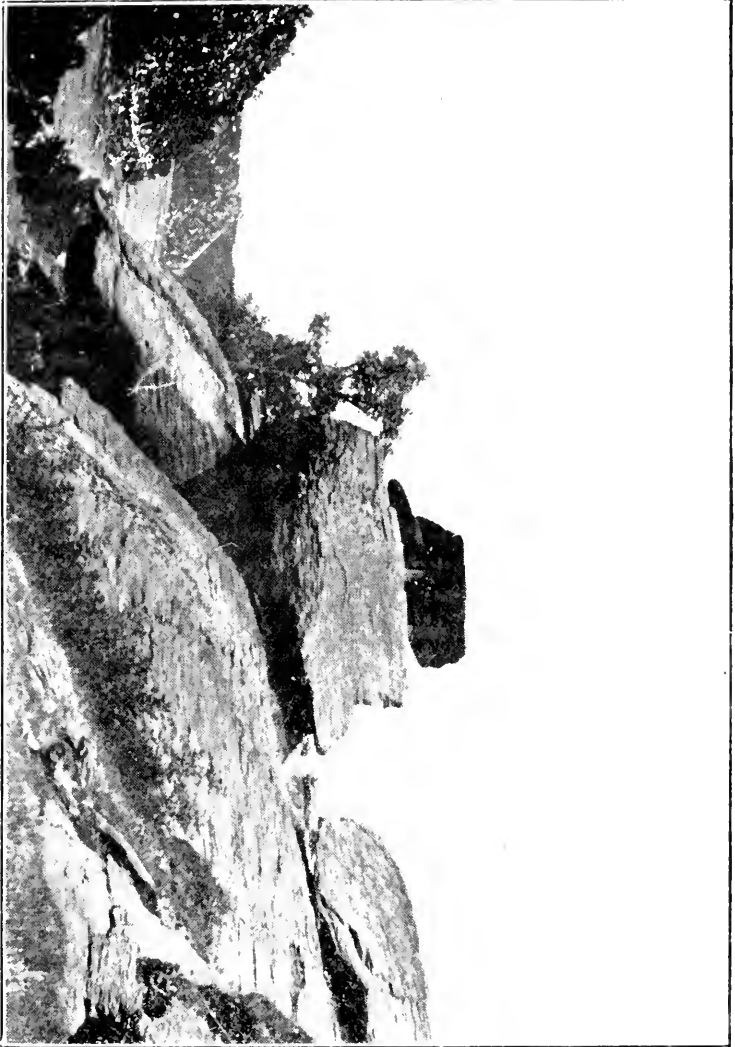
Fountain Beckham, the fourth and last of the citizen's party killed, was like the others, a tall, powerfully built man. His age was about sixty years. He was a native of Culpeper county, Virginia, and a brother of Armistead Beckham, herebefore mentioned as master armorer. As before stated, he had been for many years a magistrate of the county of Jefferson, and the agent of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad company at Harper's Ferry. At the time of his death he was mayor of the town. He was a widower, and two sons and a daughter survived him. Mr. Beckham was, on every respect, a remarkable man. It was said that he was the best magister that Jefferson county ever had, his decisions being always given with a view rather to the justice than to the law of the case, and, in many instances, being marked with great shrewdness and soundness of judgment. On the other hand he was sometimes very whimsical, and some amusing scenes used to be enacted between him and "Havy-wool"—his favorite. Frequently the squire would give unreasonable or contradictory orders to his servant, who never hesitated on such occasions to refuse obedience, and it was no uncommon thing to see Havy-wool starting out from the railroad office with a bundle on his back, en route for Winchester, and swearing that he would not see the squire another day for any consideration. He never received any

far, however, before he was overtaken by a message from his master conveying proposals for peace and Uaywood never failed to return. Notwithstanding their frequent rows, a strong attachment existed between these two men through life—and in death they were not parted. Mr. Beckham was very respectably connected. His sister was the wife of Mr. Stubblefield, so long superintendent of the armory, and his niece, Miss Stubblefield, was married to Andrew Hunter, of Charlestown, one of the most eminent lawyers of Virginia. Mr. Beckham's wife was the daughter of Colonel Stevenson, of Harper's Ferry, and, thus, it will be seen that he was connected with many of the most influential families of the Northern Neck. Mr. Beckham's death was mourned as a public loss for, with many oddities of manner, he had all the qualities that go to make a lovable man and a good citizen.

The nine citizens who were confined as hostages in the engine house were as follows: Colonel Lewis W. Washington and John Aistadt, planters; John E. P. Dangerfield, paymaster's clerk; Armistead M. Ball, master-machinist; Benjamin Mills, master-armorers; John Donohoo, assistant agent of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad at Harper's Ferry; Terence O'Byrne, a farmer residing in Washington county, Maryland; Israel Russell, a merchant of Harper's Ferry, and a Mr. Schoppe, of Frederick City, Maryland, who happened to be on a business visit that day at the scene of the trouble.

Colonel Lewis W. Washington was at the time a very fine looking man of about fifty years of age, with that unmistakable air that always accompanies a man of true patrician birth and education. He was the soul of hospitality and Cook used to visit him at his home for the ostensible purpose of conferring with him in pistol shooting, an art in which





JEFFERSON'S ROCK



1840 was found by the crew of the *Sever*, and that it was the vessel which had been captured by the *Mermaid* and carried to the coast of England, and that the crew of the latter vessel were the captors.

The crew of the vessel which was captured at the Cape Verde Archipelago, and which was supposed to have been a middle passage ship, were supposed to be prepared to fight, as they were armed with muskets, and the captain had ordered the crew to be divided into two parties, each to attack the vessel which was to be captured, and the night order was given by the captain of the *Washington*, and the party of the *Washington* was superior to the other party, while the latter acted completely under the command of the former, and the vessel was captured, although he reported to secure the vessel of the vessel. The founder of our nation, it is said, during the occasion a great deal of the original of the vessel, which characterized his illustrious instructions, and his fellow employees used to speak of his great courage and the trying circumstances of his situation.

Colonel Washington, in his testimony before the select committee of the United States Senate, appointed to enquire into the outrage, gave a graphic description of his capture by the party. He described them as having consisted of Stevens, Tydd, Taylor and the negro, Shield, Greene. Another, named Merriam, was supposed to be about the premises, but he was not seen by Colonel Washington. In his recital no mention is made of Cook's presence at the capture, but it was ascertained afterwards that though he was not there in person, the captors had got from him all necessary information and that they acted under his instructions. It may be remarked that Merriam, although he is known to have been connected with the enterprise, was not seen in the skirmish at Harper's Ferry, and what became of him afterwards is unknown to the writer. It was under-



Colonel Washington, at that time, owned a dog of very eccentric appearance and habits and apparently of a most unamiable disposition. His name was "Bob" and he was of the common bull species. With other peculiarities, he was remarkable for having been born without a tail. Nature, however, with that tendency to compensation which our common Mother exhibits in awarding gifts to her children, gave him more than an equivalent for the caudal deficiency by providing him with an extra allowance of brains. He made it a point to visit several times every day the laborers on the plantation and, if there were more than one party of them, he would inspect each in turn, and eye the negroes suspiciously, after which he would return to his bed which was in front of the main entrance to the house. He never made free with any person, not even with his master, who tried frequently, but in vain, to induce his surly dependant to follow him round the farm. His morose disposition and the jealous eye with which he always regarded the negroes gave rise to a superstitious dread of the animal among the servants and a belief that in him was the soul of some defunct plantation overseer who, with the ruling passion strong *after* death, continued to exercise his favorite avocation. Pythagoras himself would, no doubt, have agreed with the negroes, had he known "Bob" and his peculiarities, and it may be supposed that the philosopher would have pointed triumphantly to this overwhelming proof of the Metempsychosis. On the night of Colonel Washington's capture, however, Bob's whole nature appeared to undergo a change. He accompanied his master to Harper's Ferry, stuck by him all day on Monday and, when Colonel Washington was confined in the engine house as a hostage, his faithful though hitherto undemonstrative dog followed him into close captivity. Brown, and

of the country, and the fact that he was a poor creature, the more he was despised. When the British were driven from the country, the fugitive slave, if he had any property, was obliged to make good his debts, and to pay the expenses of his journey. After this, the fugitive was permitted to accompany one of the Georgia planters, and to work on his plantation, until he had paid for his passage to the poor Bob was glad to do his duties, and he was so an honored guest of the planter, and his condition as a slave has been improved, and he has learned and industriously to do all sorts of work, which he might puzzle even to attempt, if he had a small remnant for a year, and a few more. His overseer, Colonel Washington, did not like to see such a Harper's mere captives, and he purchased the child who had the idea of his own's captivation.

Mr. Smith has a great deal of the about, very little of age, of both, and smiling matters, and a little of position. He then was examined before the Senate committee, and gave a correct picture of his condition, and a reason. He said, from then, he was now a free prisoner, with his father, and continually received the party to Harper's ferry, to watch for the safety of the "gentleman's" safety. Mr. Smith, however, was held in a cell for some years, but Thomas yet survives, and is yet in the world, and he is probably the only one of the prisoners who were confined in the English house who survives, with the possible exception of Moses, Mills and Schoppe, of whom nothing has been heard of Harper's ferry for the last forty years.

John T. D. Dangerfield was then a man of about forty years of age, and of a very delicate constitution.

He bore up very well, however, and when he was released by the marines his physical strength was given way, as his friends feared it would, and he breaking out of the war he moved to Xicotépec and there he died suddenly a few years ago, while on a hunt in the woods. It is supposed that his death was caused by too severe exertion while hunting, which was his favorite sport.

Armistead M. Ball was at that time a man of about forty-six years of age. He was very energetic, and notwithstanding his great folk, his health was excellent. He died in June, 1861, and, as we have before said, he was a man of great mechanical ability. He invented a riling machine, which he used for several years in the army, and which was an excellent piece of mechanism. He, however, ever believed that Mr. Ball's genius was due to ideas borrowed from the inventor of the Wernwag wheel at that time and before that time, before and afterwards, though it is well known that whose name will hereafter appear in connection with a description of the great flood of 1870. Mr. Wernwag was a great general mechanic, but aged and very retired. He has in his shop made my three inventions, and a few were made by him, but they were that was possessed by his mind, and lost to the world through his retirement. He and his assistants used frequent raffles, and the machine was supposed to be made by him, and I understand it is now in the hands of a man practically ignorant of mechanics. Professor Ball's invention was made at the time of the war, and was a most important one.

returned to Harrodsburg, Kentucky, from which place he had come to Harper's Ferry. The writer knows not whether he yet survives or not.

John Donohoo was at the time quite a good looking young man of about thirty-five years of age. He was a native of Ireland, but a resident of this country from his childhood. For many years his home was at Harper's Ferry, where he was highly respected for his integrity and business qualifications. His life was one of many vicissitudes and he died in the spring of 1822 at Hagerstown, Maryland.

James O'Byrne was at the time of the raid about one month's years of age. He was, as far as is known here, the last survivor of the hostages, except young Cook. As his name indicates, he was of Irish extraction. He was in comfortable circumstances and lived near the Kennedy farm where, unfortunately for him, he became well known to Brown and his party. Mr. O'Byrne was examined before the Senate committee and testified that the party who captured him was composed of Cook, Tydd and Lehman. He was taken to his house early on Monday morning and was taken to a prisoner to Harper's Ferry. Mr. O'Byrne died about the year 1898.

John Tydd was then about fifty years of age. He was at that time a magistrate of Jefferson County, and was very much respected. He died a few years ago of a disease of the jaw, caused by a neglected and infected tooth. It is strange that he should have been about from the most appalling scenes of the war to apparently trivial ailments.

John Lehman was a resident at Harper's Ferry. He was a native of Frederick City, Maryland, and was connected with the raid as due to his residence at the scene of the capture. He died in Frederick City, October



Of the Grand Jury that indicted Brown, only one Petitioner had tried and endured the ordeal of one survivor, as far as the writer knows—Mr. [redacted] now of Virginia. Judge Parker, who presided at the trial, and the lawyers—Hunter and Harding—formerly prosecuted, have all "crossed the bar" as have, probably, the strangers who defended. The stenographer—Campbell—who officiated at the execution, and all his deputies, have passed away. Lee and Stuart are dead, and it is believed that of all who figured prominently in this remarkable tragedy the juror above referred to is the only survivor, with the exceptions before named and possibly that of Lieutenant Greene of the marines; but John Brown's fame, on the increase and time enhances it, call him what you will. It is remarkable that the gentlemen who were Brown's prisoners displayed little or no vindictiveness towards the man who had subjected them to so much danger. The writer frequently noticed in conversation with them that they invariably dwelt on his extraordinary courage and that the animosity, which it was natural they should feel on account of his treatment of them, was lost in their admiration for his daring, though misguided bravery. Mr. Donohoo visited him in prison and, very much to his credit, exhibited towards his fallen foe a generosity characteristic of the man himself and the gallant nation of his birth.

The story of the Brown raid should not close without notice of another party who figured rather curiously in that memorable transaction. At that time there lived at Harper's Ferry a half-witted fellow, named John Malloy, who managed to gain a precarious living by getting scraps of broken bread and meat from the kitchens of the people, in return for services rendered in carrying water from the town pump and the river. He was never known to sleep





## CHAPTER V

### DURING THE WAR

In the following we sometimes, indifferently use the words "rebel," "insurgent" and "confederate," "seceder," "union men," "northern men" &c. These different epithets are used only to avoid disagreeable repetitions of the same words. There is no offense intended, and it is hoped that none will be taken. George Washington was a rebel and he was proud to be considered one. We have noticed lately that some people are sensitive on this subject, and hence the explanation. Personally, we owe too little to our country to take sides very decidedly.

Immediately on the election of Mr. Lincoln, the Gulf States seceded and the Legislature of Virginia called a convention of the people to consider what course should be pursued under the circumstances. Mr. Fagan, then superintendent of the Harper's Ferry Arsenal, and Mr. Fagan Osborne, both now deceased, were elected to represent the county of Jefferson at the convention to represent the county of Jefferson over the county of Loudoun. William Lucas, eminent lawyer, and now deceased, was elected on now deceased, who was elected on the same ticket. While in attendance at the convention, Mr. Fagan Osborne, who had given up the cortex of the county, was brought to the convention by the seceders, and was brought to the convention by the seceders of his county, and was elected on the same ticket.

most aristocratic in Virginia, and many of his relatives had seats in the convention and were ultra-southern in their views. These, no doubt, had great influence over him, and, anyway he was finally induced to vote for a separation of his native state from the union. Indeed, many at Harper's Ferry who voted for him at the election, did so with strong misgivings respecting his sincerity, but, as there was no better choice under the circumstances, they gave him their support. Some who enjoyed his confidence said that he afterwards bitterly regretted his course, and the writer is convinced that Mr. Barbour acted from sheer compulsion. The author of these pages was then a young man—poor and without weight in the community, but Mr. Barbour appeared to have some confidence in his judgment, for he sought an interview with him and asked him his advice as to the proper course to pursue in the convention. The author told him that he had a fine chance to immortalize himself by holding out for the Union of the States; that he was of a prominent southern family and that, if he proved faithful, his loyalty under the circumstances would give him such a national reputation as he could not hope for from the opposite course. They parted to meet but once again and that for only a minute. After the fatal vote of the convention, Mr. Barbour called on business at the place where the author was employed and said just three words to him—"You were right." These words told the tale of compulsion or, perhaps, of contrition. The ordinance of secession was passed by the Virginia convention on the 17th of April, 1861, and, on the following day Mr. Barbour made his appearance at Harper's Ferry in company with Mr. Seddon, afterwards prominent in the confederate government. He made a speech to his old employes advising them to co-operate with their native state and

gle in their allegiance to the new order of things. He appeared to me laboring under great excitement caused, perhaps, by a consciousness of having done wrong and unwise. His speech excited the anger of the unionists to a high pitch, as he had received their suffrages on the understanding that he was for the old government unconditionally. A partial riot took place and the appearance soon after of a southern soldier, a young man named John Burk, on guard over the telegraph office, aroused the loyalists to anger. Lieutenant Roger Jones, with forty-five regular United States soldiers, was then stationed at Harper's Ferry, a company of military having been kept there by the government for the protection of the place since the Brown raid. Hearing that a large force was marching from the south to take possession of the armory, he made some preparations to defend the post and called on the citizens for volunteers. Many responded, prominent among whom was a young Quaker Irishman named Jeremiah Donnelly, who immediately shouldered a musket and stood guard at the armory gate. This man was the first—at least in that region—who took up arms in defence of the government and, as will be seen shortly, he was very near paying a heavy penalty for his patriotism. As before mentioned, a southern soldier on guard at the telegraph office, and Donnelly were about fifty yards apart in their posts. To make a homely phrase, Harper's Ferry was "between the wind and the wall," and on November 11 remained between the walls until both their sides, afterwards. Although the Unionists' superiority prevailed in the main, the southern force succeeded, except in two instances, in taking possession of the place. One of the southern officers, who came off to the north, and shared in the reverse, mentions that he had a "little" of the highest quality of earth which he had ever seen in the place, attempted to ad-

and the people of the town were very anxious to see the Federal troops. But the Federal troops were not to be had in that place. Mr. Koonce, however, got through the city to be at Harper's Ferry, and to see the Federal government. Mr. Koonce was a man of great business and personal character. His wife, son, above mentioned, and his daughter, a young lady, were very prompt in volunteering for the service. Lieutenant Jones, and the other participants, had confidence in them. With a few volunteers, they set out on a little before midnight to meet the Virginia militia, about two thousand in number, who were marching towards Harper's Ferry from Charles Town. They encountered and, as is said, actually halted them in Smallwood's bridge near Holford. At this moment, however, news reached them that Lieutenant Jones, acting on orders from Washington City, or under directions from Captain Kingsbury, who had been sent from the capital the day before to take charge of the armory, had set fire to the government buildings and, with his men, retreated towards the north. Thus left the volunteers in a very awkward position, but they succeeded in escaping in the darkness from the host of enemies that confronted them. Mr. Koonce was obliged to leave the place immediately and remain away until the town again fell into the hands of the United States troops. A loud explosion and a thick column of fire and smoke arising in the direction of Harper's Ferry, gave to the confederate force information of the burning, and they proceeded at double quick to save the machinery in the shops and the arms in the arsenal for the use of the revolutionary government. Before they had time to reach Harper's Ferry the citizens of that place had extinguished the fire in the shops and saved them and the machinery. The arsenal, however, was totally consumed with about fifteen thou-

said, and it was there stored—a very serious loss to the confederate—who had made calculations to get possession of them. Lieutenant Jones had put powder in the latter building and hence the explosion which had given notice to the confederates and, hence, also, the impossibility of saving the arsenal or its contents. Just at 12 o'clock, on the night of April 18th, 1861, the southern forces marched into Harper's Ferry. Poor Donovan was seized and it is said that a rope was put round his neck by some citizens of the place who held secession views, and who threatened to hang him instantly. A better feeling, however, prevailed and Donovan was permitted to move north and seek employment under the government of his choice. The forces that first took possession of Harper's Ferry were all of Virginia and this was lucky for Donovan, for the soldiers of that state were the most tolerant of the confederates, which is not giving them extravagant praise. Had he fallen into the hands of the men from the Gulf states who came on in a few days, he would not have escaped so easily. These latter were near lynching Dr. Joseph E. Cleggett and Mr. Solomon V. Vantis, citizens of the town, for their union opinions. The Virginia militia were commanded by Turner Ashby, afterwards so famous for his exploits in the Valley of Virginia. His career was short but glorious from a mere soldier's view. He was killed near Port Republic June 6th, 1862, by a shot fired, it is said, by one of the Bucktail—Pennsylvania—regiment, and he and his equally gallant brother, Richard, who was killed in the summer of 1861 at Kelly's Island, near Cumberland, Maryland, now sleep in one grave at Winchester, Virginia. It may be noted that Donovan met with no valuable recognition of his gallantry. He worked all the rest of his days as a helper in a blacksmith's shop at laborer's wages.



while many a smooth traitor who secretly favored the rebellion and many a weak-kneed patriot who was too cowardly to oppose it, while there was any danger in doing so, prospered and grew fat on government patronage. There are many instances of this prudent patriotism not far from Harper's Ferry and certain it is that few of the noisy politicians, so loyal now, exhibited the courage and disinterested attachment to our government that was shown by this obscure laborer. Harper's Ferry now ceased for a time to be in the possession of the national government. Next day—April 10th—news arrived of the disgraceful riot in Baltimore, when the 6th Massachusetts regiment was attacked while marching to the defense of the national capital. Exaggerated reports of the slaughter of "Yankee" soldiers were circulated and Maryland was truly represented as ready for revolt. Numbers of volunteers arrived from various parts of that state, especially from Baltimore, and many of those who participated in the riot came to Harper's Ferry and for a season were lionized. In a few days the troops of Mississippi, Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky and other southern states arrived and were greeted with the utmost enthusiasm. The forces of Kentucky, like those of Maryland, were volunteers in the strictest sense. Neither of these last two states ever formally seceded and therefore their sons were not in any way compelled to join the confederate army. The Kentuckians who came to Harper's Ferry were among the worst specimens of the force to which they were attached, being composed mostly of rough, Ohio beatsmen and low bunners from the purlieus of Louisville and other river towns. Martial law was at once substituted for the civil and for the first time, if we except the Brown riot—the peaceful citizens experi-

enced the dangers and inconveniences of military occupation. General Harper, a militia officer of Staunton, Virginia, was put in command, but in a few days the confederates wisely dispensed with "feather bed" and "corn stalk" officers and put into important commands West Pointers and men of regular military education. In consequence of an order to this effect many a "swell" who had strutted about for a few days in gorgeous uniform was shorn of his finery and it was amusing to see the crest-fallen, disappointed appearance of the deposed warriors. General Harper, like many of inferior grade, was retained and Colonel Jackson was put in command of the place. The latter officer was at this time quite obscure. He was known to few outside of the walls of the Virginia military academy at Lexington, but he afterwards gained a world-wide reputation under the name of "Stonewall Jackson." All the government property at the place was seized and many families who were renting houses from the government were obliged to vacate their homes at great inconvenience and procure shelter wherever they could. Strands were posted along the streets at very short intervals and those, like all young soldiers, were extremely zealous and exacting. Of course original lawlessness was entirely destroyed, but low branches of industry of the humblest kind, in some cases of the most disreputable kind sprang up to existence. The baking of pies and the smuggling of whiskey were the principal employments of those who left the ranks for some kind of work, and these were generally done as well as the place, all through the war, and were common temptations to the soldiers by the temptations of the merchants and jobbers. The only real business was the peddling of food and articles of comfort by all who were willing to do so, and the only thing that was really profitable



Potomac railroad, the latter being entirely within the territory of Virginia, and, whenever a passenger train stopped at the station, the travelers were scrutinized and, if a man of any prominence who was attached to the old government was recognized among them, he was greeted with groans, hisses and threats of lynching. On one occasion the Hon. Henry Hoffman, of Cumberland, who, even then, was regarded as an ultra-Republican, was a passenger and, when the train stopped at Harper's Ferry, the fact of his presence was made known to the crowds of soldiers on the platform of the depot by a fellow passenger who evidently entertained some private malice against Mr. Hoffman. The informer stood on the platform of one of the cars and, with wild gestures and foaming mouth, denounced Mr. Hoffman in the fiercest manner and, no doubt, the life of the latter would have been sacrificed had not some of the more cool-headed among the confederate officers present poured oil on the troubled waters until the starting of the train. One evening the mail train was detained and the mail bags were taken away from the government agent by an armed posse. The letters were sent to headquarters and many of the townspeople to whom friends in the north and west had written freely denouncing secession, were put under arrest and some were in imminent danger of being subjected to the utmost rigor of military law. Mr. William McCoy, of Bolivar, an aged, infirm man and one of irreproachable character, was handled very roughly on this occasion. He was arrested on some charge founded on evidence obtained from the plundered mail bags and he was kept for several days in close confinement. The military authorities in the meantime expressed their intention of making him a signal example of vengeance. Whether they really meant to go to extremes with him or not is uncer-

tain, but there is no doubt that the ill usage he received from them hastened his death. With the utmost difficulty some powerful friends succeeded in obtaining for him a commutation of the proposed punishment, and he was allowed very grudgingly to move with his family to Ohio, on condition that he should never return. Hastily picking up a few necessaries, he started on the first train going west for the place of his exile, glad enough to escape with his life, even at the sacrifice of his valuable property in Bolivar. The confederate soldiers immediately destroyed the neat fence around his residence and filled up the post holes, in order, as they said, to give him as much trouble as possible in case he was enabled at any time to return. The house itself being necessary to them as barracks, was spared unwillingly. The poor old man died in a short time after and, no doubt, he now enjoys all the happiness promised to those who are persecuted for righteousness' sake. It is true that, even in the peaceful realms to which poor "Uncle Billy" has ascended there was once a rebellion, but there never will be another in that happy land and, if there should be, he need not fear any worse treatment than he received on earth from the chivalry of his native south.

Mr. Abraham H. Herr, proprietor of the Island of Virginitas, was arrested, like Mr. McCoy, on some charge founded on his intercepted correspondence. He was taken to Richmond, but was released soon after on parole, as is supposed. He was a native of Pennsylvania and, although he had voted with the south to ratify the ordinance of secession passed by the Virginia convention, he lay under suspicion of unfriendly thoughts toward the south, and it will appear hereafter that he suffered for his supposed attachment to the union, a heavy loss in property, besides the deprivation of liberty above noted.

Harper's Ferry was occupied for nearly two months by the confederates. The fine machinery at the workshops was taken down and transported to Fayetteville, North Carolina, where the rebels had established an armory. While the place was held by the insurgents it presented a scene, novel at the time, but very familiar during the remainder of the war. One night great excitement was caused by the capture of General Harney of the United States army, who was a passenger on board of one of the trains en route for Washington City from Saint Louis. The general was taken a prisoner to Richmond, but his advanced years rendering it improbable that he could do much good or harm to either side, he was soon released, and he was not again heard from till the close of the war. While a prisoner on the road from Harper's Ferry to Charles-town he and his guards came up to a squad of runners who, on their dough-noses, were leaving the cavalry stable. The officer who was instructing them sat in a buggy, either because he could not procure a horse or on account of illness. The sight furnished the old general with some amusement, and turning to his guards, he spoke as follows: "My army experience of thirty-nine years, and in which I had studied of warfare, he had never before seen or heard of a cavalry officer commanding his troop in a buggy seat, and his intrepid riding shoes with tangles at the sides of the heels." The remark was felt by the guards, and they were forced to admit that this innovation on cavalry methods was hardly an improvement. The general's observation, and the humorous remark, was recorded by General Johnson, who, on the day in question, remained until the year of the republic was in the place of the armory of the war.

On the 13th of June the first of the summer

railroad bridge, burned down on the 17th, being and retreated up the valley—taking 100 men as prisoners—Edmond H. Chambers, Hezekiah Rickett, Nathaniel O. Allison and Adam P. Leman, four prominent citizens of Harper's Ferry, whom they lodged in the jail at Winchester on the charge of inveterate unionism. From the first, preparation had been made for the destruction of the railroad bridge under the superintendence of competent engineers and, early in the morning of the day above named, the town was alarmed at hearing a loud explosion and seeing the debris of the destroyed bridge flying high in the air. The noise was apparently the signal for the march or retreat of the confederates up the valley, for instantly their columns set out in that direction leaving, however, the most dangerous of their forces—that is the most dangerous to civilians, to loiter in the rear and pick up whatever was unprotected and portable. Fortunately, however, they soon quarreled among themselves and, as usual, when bad people fall out, the honest are the gainers. Towards night the marauders were gathered up by a guard sent back for them and they vacated the place, leaving one of their number murdered by his fellows.

After the retreat of the confederates a dead calm reigned for a few days and the stillness was rendered oppressive by contrast with the former bustle and confusion. On the 28th of June a force composed of some Baltimoreans and a part of the 2nd Mississippi regiment, under the command of Colonel Faulkner of the latter, made its appearance in the early morning hours and destroyed with fire the rifle factory and the Shenandoah bridge, as also engine No. 165 and some cars of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad company which they pushed on the ruins of the bridge destroyed on the 14th, until they fell through into the Potomac. Again on the retreat of this

force, did a silence deep as that of an Arabian desert brood over the place, broken only by the stealthily step of some petty thief engaged in picking up stray articles belonging to the army or to the citizens who had fled in every direction, and almost completely deserted the town as soon as the confederates had pushed far enough up the valley to leave the roads comparatively safe. It is to be noted that the confederates had outposts in Maryland and that they refused permission to depart in any direction to any one of whose loyalty to them they had any doubt. On their retreat the way to the north was open to all whose inclinations led them in that direction and very many availed themselves at once of the opportunity to escape offered by the retreat of the rebels.

On the 4th of July a lively skirmish took place between Captain John Henderson's company of confederate cavalry and a part of the 9th New York regiment of militia, which a few days before had occupied Sandy Hook in Maryland—one mile east of Harper's Ferry—the same village in which John Brown boarded when he first came to the neighborhood—the federal soldiers being on the Maryland side and the confederates on the Virginia shore of the river, the game was at "long taw" and comparatively little damage was done. Two men were killed on the Maryland bank and at least one was wounded on the Virginia side. The name of one of the slain New Yorkers was Banks and it was said that he was a man of high character in his regiment and at his home, but the name of the other is unknown to the author. The man wounded on the Virginia shore was a shoemaker of Harper's Ferry, named Harding, who, although not in the army, was a sympathizer with the south. On this occasion he was on a spree and, having exposed himself recklessly, he received



a dangerous wound. He was an Irishman by birth, and had served many years in the British East India Company's forces. The honor of having wounded him was claimed by John, better known as "Ginger" Chambers, a citizen of Harper's Ferry, who, being strongly attached to the Union and, happening to be at Sandy Hook at this time, picked up a gun and fell into ranks with the New Yorkers. Poor Ginger afterwards met his weird not far from the spot where he fought on that 4th of July. On the morning of October 14th, 1874, he was almost literally cut to pieces by an engine of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad while on his way to take charge of a train of which he was the conductor. Prominent among the confederates in this skirmish was a man named James Miller, of Halltown, Jefferson county, and it is thought that it was he who killed Banks. In a short time after, while he was under the influence of whiskey, he, in company with a fellow-soldier named Kerfott, shot his captain—Henderson—wounding him severely, and for this offense he was executed in Winchester by order of a court martial. The skirmish, of course, effected little beyond putting the few old people who still cling to their homes at the place into a most uncomfortable state of alarm.

In the evening when the fight was over a sad occurrence took place whereby the community lost one of its very best citizens. When the confederates had retired Mr. F. A. Roeder walked towards the railroad office and, while he was sauntering about, a shot was fired from the Maryland side of the Potomac, which inflicted a mortal wound on him, of which he died in half an hour. It is known that the bullet was discharged at Mr. Ambrose Cross who, also, was on the railroad at the time. The man who thus deprived the place of a valuable citizen was an old bummer belonging to a Pennsylvania regiment, who had

straggled from the command in Pleasant Valley and had become drunk, celebrating the "glorious Fourth" at Sandy Hook. Hearing of the skirmish at Harper's Ferry, he staggered towards that place and arrived after the end of the fight, and, when the enemy had retired. Seeing Mr. Cross on the railroad he fired off his gun at him, swearing that he would kill some dis-rebel anyway. The shot missed the object at which it was directed and, striking the end of Fouke's hotel, it glanced and hit Mr. Roeder, who, unfortunately, happened to be then coming round the corner of that building. The bullet tore a ghastly hole in his groin through which his intestines protruded. He managed to reach his home unassisted—for there was scarcely an able-bodied man then at the place—when death soon released him from his sufferings. Little did the slayer know and little, perhaps, would he care if he knew—that the man he shot at—Mr. Cross—was one of the sternest Union men in the whole land and that his bullet proved fatal to one of the first men in the State of Virginia, who dared to express sympathy with the Republican party. Mr. Roeder was a native of Saxony, but he had resided for many years at Harper's Ferry, where he was very much respected and where by industry he had accumulated a considerable property. He was very much opposed to slavery and his death, especially under the circumstances, was very much to be deplored. It is singular that the first man killed by John Brown's party was a negro and that the first who lost his life at Harper's Ferry at the hands of the union army was a warm friend to the government and one who would have sacrificed, if necessary, all the property he possessed to preserve the union of the states. Who knows what design or all-wise Providence had in permitting these mistakes, or what good purposes the death of these men



parties were or pretended to be working in the interests of both armies and, as the phrase goes, "carried water on both shoulders." In the country horse-stealing was prosecuted on a gigantic scale and quite a brisk business was carried on by certain parties pursuing the thieves and capturing runaway negroes, for slavery had not yet been abolished by law and many slaves were taking advantage of the unsettled state of affairs to make their escape to freedom.

On the 21st of July General Patterson, who had been operating with a large union army watching General Joe Johnston's motions around Winchester, fell back from Charlestown to Harper's Ferry. This was the day on which the first battle of Bull Run was fought in which Johnston took an important part, having given the slip to Patterson, who, no doubt, was much surprised afterwards to learn that his antagonist was not still at Winchester on that fatal day. Patterson's army occupied Harper's Ferry for several days and helped themselves to most of what was left by the rebels. Whatever may be said of their exploits on the field of battle their achievements in the foraging line are certainly worthy of mention in this and all other impartial histories of that period. The United States army at that time was composed mostly of "three month's men" and it might almost be said that if they were not thieves before their enlistment they were certainly becoming so now. It is not to be denied that they were not thieves because of their proficiency in the art of stealing, but it is extraordinary considering the short time they were learning this accomplishment so necessary to their life of becoming in a thorough campaign to sweep the rebels out of an enemy's country. It is not to be denied that the army in which is probably the largest number of thieves, and it can be safely averred that the army of the rebels, the peasantry, the teeth of the saw, the negroes, and the militia at that place were all equally guilty of the same crime. It is not to be

self could not desire more utter destruction to the race of cocks than was inflicted on them at Harper's Ferry by General Patterson's army. Indeed, every thing movable disappeared before them and, at the risk of not being believed, the author will declare that he learned of their carrying off a tombstone from the Methodist cemetery. What they wanted with it he will not venture to guess, but a regard for the truth of history compels him to relate the fact. It may have been that some company cook wanted it for a hearth-stone or it may have been that some pious warrior desired to set it up in his tent as an aid to his devotions, but certain it is that six or eight soldiers of this army were seen by many of the citizens conveying it between them from the cemetery to their bivouac in the armory yard.

When Patterson's men crossed into Maryland on their way home—their three month's term of service having expired—quiet again, and for a comparatively long time, reigned at Harper's Ferry. At Sandy Hook, however, there was a lively time during the month of August and a part of September. General Nathaniel Banks, of Massachusetts, at one time speaker of the House of Representatives, was sent with a large army to occupy that village and Pleasant Valley, and, for six or seven weeks, those places enjoyed the felicity that had fallen to the lot of Harper's Ferry during the spring and early summer. General Banks earned for himself the reputation of being a thorough gentleman and, although his after career in the war was not signalized by much success, no failure on his part has been sufficient to erase the respect which he earned from people of all shades of political opinion in that region. His army occupied the low grounds between the Blue Ridge and the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, as, also, Pleasant Valley, while the General's headquarters

were the command of Major Miller, near Sandy Hook. This place, save though a mere hamlet, at once acquired a national importance, but, for some reason, Harper's Ferry was entirely ignored for the time. Indeed it appeared to be an axiom with the officers of both armies, that the latter place could not be defended successfully against any considerable force. The first battle of Bull Run or Manassas had been fought July 21st—the day on which General Patterson's army retreated from Charlestown to Harper's Ferry, instead of being engaged with General Lee Johnston's forces, who were that day aiding Beauregard at Manassas, having stolen away from Patterson. General Banks' as well as other commands of the Union army were being reorganized and prepared for future operations, and Sandy Hook for some reason, was assigned as the temporary position of that General. Early in the Fall he moved to Darnestown, twenty miles farther down the river, and after a short stay there he moved to Frederick City, where he spent the winter. After the departure of the main army for Darnestown the 13th regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers was left at Sandy Hook as a corps of observation and a guard for the ford at Harper's Ferry. These men were uncommonly zealous in shooting at rebels as long as they—the 13th—were on the Maryland side of the river with the broad Potomac between them and the enemy, or rather between them and Virginia for, now, it rarely happened that a Confederate soldier appeared anywhere within gun shot of them. Crouching under the buttresses of the ruined bridge on the Maryland side of the river in the now dry bed of the canal, or among the thickets and rocks of the Maryland Heights, the gallant 13th kept up a constant fire on the few inhabitants of Harper's Ferry, suspecting or affecting

to suspect them, a bomb exploded, and the crowd dispersed. They moved about the street, they shot. They were not afraid. The appearance of even a rather leaden sky did not do to wind elated a volley from these ever ready soldiers of the nation, and it was lucky for the soldiers that they were indifferent marksmen, else they would have been wholly depopulated. They wore their eye-glasses through which they watched the antics of the inhabitants and there is no suggestion of saying that they shot at weeds, trees in motion, or the wind, for it is frequently occurred that they were crouched at bushes which in no way could hide an enemy and which were noteworthy only because they were set in motion by the breeze. Sometimes they even would send their fragments of shells across the river and on one or two occasions they were recognized as parties of Confederates who would occasionally appear in the cemetery and behind the ranges of houses and still keep upon scattering the occasional shells of the town. In one of these skirmishes a child of the name of Jones was killed near the grave of a certain party, penetrated through the pine trees, and then the bushes, and he was either a patriot or a Confederate, whose name and age are not known.

The soldiers were not afraid to go to the cemetery, and they were not afraid to go to the houses, and they were not afraid to go to the streets, and they were not afraid to go to the fields, and they were not afraid to go to the woods, and they were not afraid to go to the mountains.

One day a soldier was seen to be walking towards the cemetery, and he was seen to be walking towards the houses, and he was seen to be walking towards the streets, and he was seen to be walking towards the fields, and he was seen to be walking towards the woods, and he was seen to be walking towards the mountains.

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wearer. This officer was loaded down with medals and badges of merit which he said himself he had gained in the Crimean campaign, fighting against the Russian Bear. After this skirmish he lost caste in his regiment and soon after he was sentenced by a court martial to a term in Sing-Sing for embezzlement. It is told that when he entered the prison and the principal keeper, with a view of assigning him to some suitable employment, inquired if he had learned a trade of any kind, he answered, that he never had labored any, but that he was a scholar and could talk in seven languages. The keeper on this told him that at Sing Sing there was but one language spoken and d-- little of that, and he immediately set the scholar to work in one of the shops. This was unkind in the keeper but, no doubt, it could be difficult to please all penitentiary prisoners in assigning them employment during their terms of servitude. An Irishman, under similar circumstances, was asked what trade he would have and answered that he always had a liking for the sea, and that he would choose to be a sailor. History does not record that success the Irishman met with in his assignment to work.

There here was certainly a poor specimen of the military fighting at Alma and Sebastopol, if, indeed, he had any military experience, which is very doubtful. In the first place he is told that he was not a Muslim. He might have been a Hindu. His own, however, on this point is not clear. He is told of gallantry and, under the circumstances, of the size of his company—*his* name is not given, and he is told of their ground like a general, and of their being retreated. The writer is not a military expert, but he cannot see how a man could be a general and by the above facts be a Hindu. He is told that he had captured them once and that he had killed them, and that they whose goal



play he was at the time, actual cartoonists. I often had portions of the lady—nearly all—the day—remembers a degrading proposition made to him by some of them—that he should reform them as to what rebels in the neighborhood were in good circumstances, with a view of plundering them—the rebels, and dividing the proceeds with the informer. The officer whose conduct in the skirmish was so discreditable would have been left to oblivion, had not his behavior to some ladies of the place been as disgraceful as his cowardice in battle. But, notwithstanding all this, his name is mercifully omitted.

Early in October Mr. A. H. Herr, proprietor of the Island of Virginias and the large flour mill on it, having a large quantity of wheat which he could not grind into flour—his mill having been partially destroyed by some federal troops under Lieutenant Colonel Andrew, brother of the governor of Massachusetts, in order to prevent the confederates from using it—and being a union man at heart, invited the government troops to remove the grain to Maryland. There being no bridge across the Potomac at the time, a large boat was procured and a company of the 3rd Wisconsin regiment impressed the few able-bodied men then at the place into the service of the government to take the wheat from the mill to the boat and ferry it across with the aid of the soldiers. The citizens were promised a liberal per diem, but that, like many other good promises and intentions, forms a part of the payment of a certain region where it never freezes. Even the sacred person of the future historian of the town was not spared, and many a heavy sack did he tote during several days, under the eye of a grim Wisconsin sergeant who appeared to enjoy immensely the author's indignation at his being put to this servile employment. Like the recreant soldier at Sing Sing, the



the limits of that state. Colonel Geary succeeded in capturing and taking to Maryland a large cannon belonging to the confederates, but the latter claimed that they had abandoned it as being unserviceable and that there was no honor attached to the possession of it by the union troops.

The federal soldiers were very much excited on this occasion, in consequence of a malicious report spread among them that some citizens of Bolivar were harboring the enemy in their houses and giving them an opportunity to pick off the unionists from the windows. Mr. Patrick Hagan was arrested on this charge and hurried away to Maryland without his getting time to put on his coat of which he had divested himself for work around his house. This gentleman was one of the most peaceable men of the place, and no citizen of either party in Harper's Ferry or Bolivar believed that he was guilty. Notwithstanding his high character, however, he was taken away in the condition mentioned and sentenced to confinement for several months in a government jail. This is one of many instances where the war had its got in those unhappy times and pointing to some things to come under the cloud of patriotism. In a few days after this slaughter a party of confederates finally entered the town and burned Mr. Hagan's extensive mill, thereby inflicting an irreparable loss on the people of the place. As before noted, Lieutenant Colonel Andrew had partially destroyed the mill—he broke up a part of the machinery—just enough to render the mill incapable of being repaired. This damage could have been easily repaired had he not further marched beyond the limits of the state, but he had been in no working order since he had been captured, however, destroyed by the confederates, the smoke from the burning mill and the smoke from the smoke





it and, to, when Mr. Collis showed the package and opened it, instead of an Odd Fellow's card, it turned out to be a daguerreotype likeness of one of that gentleman's lady friends which, through some inadvertence, Mr. Collis had substituted for what he had intended to guard with so much care. The major taking this mistake for a wilful personal insult, stormed wildly and remanded the six prisoners for further trial, when they were confined with other captives in Eader's hotel at Sandy Hook. It will be believed that, under the circumstances, they were a gloomy party and, in view of the probability that things would grow worse as the night advanced, the author uttered a pious ejaculation, expressing a wish that he had the freedom of Sandy Hook for half an hour to improve the commissariat of the prisoners, which was rather scant and entirely wanting in that article so indispensable to people in trouble and to many under any circumstances--whiskey. As luck would have it, the prayer reached the ear of the sentinel at the prison door, who was a six-foot representative of that beautiful island which is so touchingly described by one of its inspired sons as:

"Poor, dear,ould Ireland, that illigent place  
Where whiskey's for nothing and a beating for less."

The word "whiskey" was the sesame to the sentinel's heart. He looked around cautiously to see if the office of the guard was near and, the coast being clear, he opened the door and, in a confidential way, remarked that he supposed the speaker was a *dacent* boy who would do the *clane* thing and that he--the sentinel--would run the risk of letting him out *on* parole of honor for half an hour. The offer was accepted joyfully and, in an mercifully short time, the author, who in those days "knew all the ropes,"

returned with a load of crackers, pipes, and messages, pipes and tobacco, and the major distributed a very caputent bottle of "trangle root," a very appropriate name for for the particular brand of Sandy Hook whiskey. With these refreshments—and a greasy pack of cards, the night wore away pleasantly and, before morning, the Irish sentinel was the jolliest man of the party for, on every passage of the bottle, his services were gratefully remembered and rewarded with a dram. When the time came for relieving the guard the sentinel was too drunk to stand upright and present arms and the sergeant who, too, was a good fellow or who was, perhaps, himself drunk, did not change the guard. Anyway, the jolly Irishman was left at the post till morning and he did not complain of the hardship of losing his sleep. The greater number of his prisoners were too top-heavy to make their escape, even if they were inclined to play false with their indulgent keeper. Next day they were examined again and subjected to various sentences according to their supposed delinquencies or their ability to do mischief. The hapless author was condemned to banishment to a distance of at least ten miles from the lines of the army for his unholy poetry and—as Major Tyndale actually expressed it—because the expression of his eye was unprepossessing. Mr. Collis was permitted to stay at Sandy Hook, but he was obliged to report every morning at 10 o'clock at the major's office. Many and various were the adventures of this as well as of other parties of Harper's Ferry people who were scattered about by the chances of the times. A narrative of them would fill a very large volume, if not a fair-sized library—and it may be that some of them will appear in future biographical sketches.

On the 7th of February, 1862, two parties of hostile scouts encountered each other at Harper's Ferry.







the night of the 22nd of February, 1862, when General Banks made a forward move in conjunction with General Shields, who proceeded up the valley from the neighborhood of Paw Paw, on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, between Martinsburg and Cumberland. General Banks sent a detachment across the Potomac at Harper's Ferry in advance of the main body of his troops. They crossed in skiffs and their object was to lay a pontoon bridge. With them was a man named James Stedman, a native of the place, and another named James Rice, who acted as guides. The night was stormy, blowing a gale down the river through the gorges of the Blue Ridge. Stedman, Rice and five soldiers of the 28th Pennsylvania regiment were in one skiff, when, through the severity of the gale or mismanagement, the boat was upset and all were cast into the icy waters. Rice escaped by swimming to one of the buttresses of the bridge but Stedman and the five soldiers were drowned and their bodies were never recovered. This man—Rice—was the same who had so narrow an escape a few nights before at the same place, when Kohr was killed. He lived many years after these two close calls and served as a railroad engineer. One day he fell from his engine and was cut to pieces by it. It is supposed that his fall was caused by an apoplectic fit and that he was dead when his body reached the ground. From the time of this crossing until the retreat of Banks from Winchester, May 25th, 1862, the town was held by federal troops. Immediately after the battle of Kernstown, March 23rd, of that year, the Baltimore and Ohio railroad company took possession of the Winchester and Potomac railroad and worked it for the government, thus relieving in some measure the strict blockade the place had endured all the winter. Perhaps, it would be more correct to say that the government seized the road

and employed the Baltimore and Ohio railroad company to run it for them. The place, of course, now became very important as a base of supplies for the union troops, and the great number of soldiers who were stationed there at this time and the many civilian strangers who daily arrived to visit friends in the army, threw a new life into the town. Besides, many of the old citizens returned to their homes, now comparatively safe, and accumulated snug little fortunes in providing small luxuries for the wearied soldiers and their friends. When General Banks was pursued to the Potomac at Williamsport a portion of the confederate forces marched towards Harper's Ferry and the union garrison there, with all the citizens who held to the old government, crossed over to Maryland. The rebels, however, approached no nearer to the place than Halbtown, about four miles west, on the Charlestown road and, in a day or two, they returned up the valley. All through the spring and summer, except the few days noted, the town continued to be the base of supplies for the union forces in that region, and it was notably so while the armies of Shields, Banks and Fremont were operating against Jackson in the campaign of Cross-Keys and Fort Republic. After the second battle of Manassas, General Lee decided to invade Maryland and, of course, the capture of Harper's Ferry became very desirable if not absolutely necessary to him. It was then under the command of General Miles, a veteran of the regular United States army. He had a force which, including a large number under Colonel Tom Ford, of Ohio, posted on the Maryland Heights, amounted to twelve thousand. While General Lee with the main body of the confederates crossed at the lower ford of the Potomac and marched on Frederick City, Generals Jackson and

A. C. Hunt attacked Harper's Ferry with their command. The siege commenced on Friday, September 12th, 1862, by the confederates opening fire from the Loudoun Heights with several batteries. The federal gun on the Maryland Heights replied, but the position of the latter was soon attacked in the rear by a portion of the rebel army that had got a footing in Maryland and, of course, the rebels on the Virginia shore profited by the diversion. The extreme right of the confederates in Maryland and the left of the federals who were following them up from Washington under McClellan, approached very near to the northeastern slope of these heights and Colonel Ford was attacked by a strong body of troops detached for that purpose. Lee had marched through Frederick City and, thence, westward towards Hagerstown and Sharpsburg, where he faced them and made a stand against his pursuers. This placed the confederate right close to the Maryland Heights as above stated. A desultory though destructive musketry fire was kept up all through Friday and Saturday, September 12th and 13th and to that Colonel Ford was placed, as he thought, in a hopeless situation. The forces fighting him in the rear were probably of South Carolina, as many head-burdials long standing as graves on the ground they now occupy bore the names of soldiers and regiments from that state. The bombardment from the Loudoun Heights continued in the meantime until Colonel Ford abandoned his position and shut himself in at Harper's Ferry. His conduct on this occasion has been severely criticised and, indeed, it is understood that he was cashiered for misconduct. His military judges, no doubt, knew more about the merits of the case than any civilian, but it is certain that the instances of what appeared to be greater courage than occurred during the war, which little

or nothing was said in condemnation of any one and nobody was punished. The loss of Harper's Ferry was a severe one, and the popular sentiment demanded a scapegoat. The condemnation of Colonel Ford was some balm and the unreasoning multitude were appeased. The abandonment of the Maryland Heights was, of course, a virtual surrender of Harper's Ferry. On Monday, September 15th, therefore, the national flag was lowered and the garrison laid down their arms. The confederates besides capturing some twelve thousand men, got possession of a large amount of arms and valuable stores. General Miles was killed by a shell immediately after his giving the order to surrender and, in all probability, his death saved him from a fate still worse to a soldier. Great indignation was felt through the loyal states and in army circles at what was called his treason or cowardice, and, had he lived, his conduct, no doubt, would have been the subject of a strict investigation, as in the case of Colonel Ford, if indeed the supposed misconduct of the latter was not forgotten when the principal was under indictment. If poor Miles had lived to give *his* version of the matter the public verdict might have been different in the course of time. Anyway, he died for his country and let no one belittle his memory.

Before the surrender a small body of federal cavalry made a gallant charge and succeeded in making their escape, capturing and destroying an ammunition train belonging to Longstreet's corps of confederates, which they overtook near the Antietam and effecting a junction with McClellan's army, then posted on that river. Full justice has never been done in history to this gallant little body of men—the 8th New York Cavalry—or to its heroic leader, Colonel B. F. Davis.

After the surrender, General Jackson marched to

wards Shepherdstown and arrived at General Lee's position in time to take a part in the great battle of the 17th of September. He left General A. P. Hill in command at Harper's Ferry, but he, too, departed next day and, like Jackson, effected a junction with Lee's main army in time to aid in the great conflict that was impending.

The direction in which Jackson marched from Harper's Ferry to Antietam—due north—disposes of a controversy that for years has exercised the pens of many people eminent in letters. The poet Whittier makes Jackson march through Frederick City on his way to join Lee, and the fame of Barbara Fritchie rests on her supposed defying of him and her shaking the national flag at him, as he passed her house at that place. Whittier's poem is certainly a spirited one and it is too good to be without foundation in fact, but it is to be feared that so it is. In all probability General Jackson never set foot in Frederick City. Certainly, he did not do so in the Antietam campaign, and the flag-shaking that has immortalized Barbara—was done by the small children of a Mrs. Quantril, who lived near the Fritchie's, and the rebels paid no heed to what was done by the little tots. How many of the heroes and heroines of history or song are mythical and how many real deeds of gallantry have been consigned to oblivion can any one tell?

The siege and surrender of Harper's Ferry, though important events of the war were not as disastrous to its people as other occurrences of less national interest. There was no very hard fighting on the occasion, considering the numbers engaged and the magnitude of the stake and no loss of life or property to the citizens of the place. While the siege was in progress, the battle of South Mountain took place, September 14th, and on the 17th of the same

more than a league the same evening. The two main battle fields are near Harper's Ferry, and the position of the artillery and the roar of the musketry may be heard distinctly at that place some ten or twelve battle grounds. At the former engagement the lines were very long, and the left wing of the Federal army under General Franklin, and the right of the confederates under General Hovell Cobb, of Georgia, extended to the very foot of the Maryland Heights. These wings met at "Crampton's Gap" about five miles from Harper's Ferry and a very fierce battle was the consequence. This engagement, though properly a part of that of South Mountain, has been considered a separate affair on account of the distance from the main armies at which it was fought, and its extreme severity and it is called the "battle of Crampton's Gap." The union troops were victorious, and they drove the confederates through "the gap" and some other wild passes in the Blue Ridge near the place. The battle was fought almost entirely with musketry at close range which accounts for the great loss of life on both sides. Had General Miles held out a little longer, the advantage gained at Crampton's Gap would have enabled General Franklin to come to his relief, and the loss and disgrace of the surrender might have been prevented.

Both sides claimed a victory at Antietam, but Lee retreated and his garrison at Harper's Ferry abandoned that place. McClellan did not pursue, but he concentrated his whole army around Harper's Ferry, where he remained apparently inactive for nearly two months. The whole peninsula formed by the Potomac and the Shenandoah, from Smalwood's Ridge to the junction of the rivers, as well as the surrounding heights, soon became dotted with tents, and at night the two villages and the neighboring hills were aglow with hundreds of watchfires. From





the roads leading to Leesburg, Winchester, Martinsburg and other places were infested by guerillas in the service of the confederates and sometimes by deserters from and camp followers of the federals, the latter frequently committing outrages that were charged to the southern men. The most noted of the guerillas was a youth named John Mobley. He was a son of a woman named Polly Mobley, who lived on the Loudoun side of the Shenandoah, near Harper's Ferry, and his reputed father was a man named Sam. Fine, who at one time lived in the neighborhood, but who moved west long before the war. The son took his mother's name and it is one that will ever be famous in that region on account of his exploits. He and his mother were poor and, when a mere boy, he used to drive a team for a free negro butcher named Joe Hagan, who lived in Loudoun and used to attend the Harper's Ferry market with his meat wagon. Mobley was at this time a lubberly, simple-looking lad, and the pert youths of the town used to tease him. He gave no indication then of the desperate spirit which he afterwards exhibited. On the contrary, he appeared to be rather cowardly. When the war broke out, however, he joined a company of confederate cavalry raised in Loudoun county, and, although not much above seventeen years of age, he was detailed by his captain as a scout to watch the federal movements around his native place. Under the circumstances, this was an important and delicate duty. With this roving commission he, with a few others, ranged the neighborhood of Niersville and Hillsborough and sometimes he came to the bank of the Shenandoah at Harper's Ferry. He is said to have kept, like Dugald Dalgetty, a sharp eye on his private interests, while obeying to the letter the commands of his superiors. He was a great terror of sutlers and wagonmasters and he is sup-

posed to have captured many rich prizes, displaying the most reckless courage and committing some cold blooded murders. Like many other gentlemen of the road, however, he had his admirers, and many anecdotes are told of his forbearance and generosity. On the 5th of April, 1865—four days before Lee's surrender—his career ended by his being shot to death by a party of three soldiers of the union army, who had set a trap for him with the connivance, perhaps, of some neighbors and pretended friends. His body, with the head perforated in three places by bullets, was thrown, like a sack of grain, across a horse's back and conveyed in triumph to Harper's Ferry, where it was exposed to public view in front of the headquarters. The body was almost denuded by rebel hunters who, with their jack knives, cut pieces off his clothes as souvenirs of the war and of the most noted of the Virginia guerillas.

For some years before the war there resided in the neighborhood of Harper's Ferry a schoolmaster named Law. He claimed to be a brother of the famous George Law, of New York. He was an eccentric man, but he appeared to have a good deal of strength of character, for he always denounced slavery and advocated its abolition. For the expression of his sentiments on this subject he was driven out of Harper's Ferry, shortly after the Brown raid, and narrowly escaped a coat of tar and feathers. On the breaking out of the war he attached himself to the union army as a spy, and he was murdered, as it is supposed, by some of Moxley's gang. One of them related—a friend of the author the manner of Law's death and it was as follows, according to the confession. Having made him a prisoner, they took him to a lonely part of the Loudoun Mountain, laid him flat on his back and fastened him to the ground with withes twisted round his limbs and driven into

the earth with nails, and firmly secured. There he was left to perish of hunger, thirst, cold or any more speedy death from the fangs of wild animals that Heaven might mercifully vouchsafe to him. Whether all this be true or not, there is no doubt of his having been murdered, and considering all the circumstances, there is reason to believe that the poor fellow was treated as stated.

When General Lee a second time invaded the north on his disastrous Gettysburg campaign, again did Harper's Ferry change masters, and, when he again retreated, the re-occupation of the town by the union army was a matter of course, and the place then remained in the uninterrupted possession of the latter for a year.

On the 4th of July, 1864, the federal army was driven out again by a portion of General Early's forces, who penetrated into Maryland and were encountered on the 9th of the same month by General Lew Wallace at Monocacy Junction, about twenty-three miles east of Harper's Ferry. Here a very sharp engagement took place, when the unionists retreated towards Washington City and were followed cautiously by Early. On the 4th of July, while the federal troops were evacuating Harper's Ferry and some of them were yet at Sandy Hook preparing to retreat farther into Maryland, one of them, partially intoxicated, went into the store of Mr. Thomas Egan at that place and offered to buy some tobacco. The proprietor handed him a plug. The soldier took it but refused to pay for it and, on Mr. Egan's attempting to recover the tobacco, a scuffle ensued. Mr. Egan succeeded in ejecting the soldier and he shut the door to keep the intruder from re-entering. At this moment the proprietor's only child, a very interesting girl of about thirteen years, noticed that the soldier's cap was on the floor of the storeroom.

it having fallen off the owner's head in the struggle. She raised a window, held out the cap and called the soldier to take it, when the ruffian shot her dead with his carbine, the bullet entering her mouth and coming out at the back of her head. The lamented Colonel Mulligan of the 23rd Illinois regiment happened to be passing the scene of the murder at the time and he ordered the brute to be arrested and confined for trial, but, in the confusion of the following night, he escaped and was never seen afterwards in that region. It is said that he deserted his regiment and joined the United States navy. The mother of the child—a most estimable lady—soon succumbed to her great sorrow and died broken-hearted. The father became dissipated and a wanderer until he lost his mind, and it is supposed that he ended his days in some asylum for the insane. On the same day a lady from North Mountain was killed while standing on High street, Harper's Ferry, in a point exposed to the fire which was kept up from the Maryland Heights by the federal troops. A colored woman, also, was killed on Shenandoah street, of the same place, and a child was mortally wounded on Bolivar, and a young lady, Miss Fitzsimmons—seriously injured in the same time and place. The child was a daughter of Mr. Thompkins and Miss Fitzsimmons was his step daughter. A shot struck Mr. Toole's horse, shattering it badly and wounding his rider seriously. The author of the article was so called to the fact that on the night that the above happened, the storm was on the northern coast of the Maryland heights, and the writer holds on that Mr. Toole's horse was so much affected by the storm that it was necessary for the gentleman to change what he had of the animal's equipment. The horse took good nature to the conditions, probably owing to the fact that it was a very old animal.

the rebels were obliged to retreat, and the fugitives were pursued by the militia to the summit of the mountain, where they were completely defeated. Mr. Jones, an Ontario settler, was engaged in hunting, and on the 10th of July he was in the woods in the neighbourhood of Mr. Alexander Keen's farm, when he was shot by the rebels. Miss Margee Keen, the daughter of the proprietor of the house, was in the room when the lawless visitor intruded and fell full length on the bed, but, fortunately, she received no injury, becoming a bad fright.

While this skirmish was progressing, a confederate officer of high rank, summoned into the armory, came forward with the offering of the opposite side of the mountain to take shelter from the heat which prevailed that day. He was alone and excited no particular attention. On the next day a young girl was searching for a cow that had strayed, and found a suspicious body, and, as the rebels had retreated on the previous day, the task of burying him devolved on her alone. The body was much swollen and decomposed, and the ground beneath his head was so hard, that it was difficult to dig, and, indeed, no examination for wounds was made. He was interred in the cave under the railroad trestling, and it would be worth something handsome to discover the exact spot where he was. His family offered a large reward for the discovery of his resting place, but, in the campaign of Sheridan which followed shortly after this, his cavalry horses were provoked under this trestling and they tramped the ground so hard and completely so, that all traces of the grave were utterly abandoned. Poor fellow, his fate was a sad one. No doubt, he left a happy home and loving

in 1863 and now he moulders in an unknown grave without even the companion hip of the dead.

“His sword is rust;  
His bones are dust;  
His soul is with the saints we trust.

At no time during the war was there as deep a gloom on Harper's Ferry as on that anniversary of the birth of our nation. The people had entertained the fond hope that the war was nearly over, or, at least, that the theatre of it was to be moved farther south. Therefore, when, on the 2nd of July, the sound of cannon was heard in the direction of Martinsburg, utter despair appeared to take possession of all hearts at Harper's Ferry. The battle sounds were from a heavy skirmish between a part of Early's troops and Colonel Mulligan's Irish regiment--the 23rd Illinois--at Leetown, about midway between Martinsburg and Harper's Ferry. It may interest the reader to know that Leetown took its name from the famous General Charles Lee of unenviable reputation in the war of our Revolution. Here it was he buried himself in a morose solitude after his quarrel with General Washington and the cabin which he inhabited, with only his dogs for company, is still standing and occupied by a family. The firing was the first intimation the people of Harper's Ferry had of approaching danger. Mulligan, although greatly outnumbered by the enemy, succeeded in checking their course for a while, and he gave the garrison and people of that place time to prepare for defense or retreat. However, as the darkest hour comes immediately before the dawn, so was this gloomy time the precursor of, at least, comparative tranquility. Although the people were obliged to fly on this occasion, as usual, they were not again driven from

their homes, and, although peace was not restored to the whole country for many months after this, Harper's Ferry was happily exempted from any more of its accustomed calamitous evacuations.

The writer has adverted to the want of discipline in both the armies that in this war exhibited so much gallantry and, as an evidence of this he will relate an incident that occurred on Maryland Heights while the federal army was yet defending Harper's Ferry on that memorable Fourth of July. It will be remembered that the State of Ohio a short time before had furnished to the government a force called "the Hundred-Day Men." A portion of these were doing duty on the Maryland Heights on this occasion. They were brave enough but, as the following will show, they had little or no conception of the military appliances which they were expected to use with some degree of intelligence. A company of them were preparing dinner and, not having anything else convenient on which to build their fire, they procured from an ammunition wagon several large shells on which they piled their wood which was soon ablaze. Round the fire they all squatted, each intent on watching his kettle or saucepan. Soon a terrific explosion shook the surrounding hills, sending all the culinary utensils flying over the tree tops and, unfortunately, killing or wounding nearly every man of the group. This is but one of many instances seen during the war of incredible carelessness produced by the excitement of the times and a lack of military training in the soldiers. While "the hundred-day men" were stationed near Harper's Ferry many yarns were spun at their expense, such as the following. One of them, it is said, presented himself on a certain occasion to the commander of the post, a grim old warrior, who had seen a hundred battles, and who had the reputation of being "a marine." On

being asked what he wanted, the soldier said that he had a complaint to make to the commissary who had not yet furnished butter or milk for the company mess. The wrath of the old campaigner is said to have been appalling when he heard this, and it is narrated that about this time a figure was seen to retreat with precipitation from the general's tent, with a boot in close proximity to its seat of honor.

Another part of the same corps was stationed at Kernysville, ten miles west of Harper's Ferry, for the protection of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad at that point. These hearing of a much superior force of the enemy approaching to destroy the road and to capture them, wisely resolved to retreat to Harper's Ferry without awaiting orders from their superiors. A freight car happened to be at the time on the sidetrack near, and the thought struck them that they could load on their "traps" the goods and push it to their destination. Kernysville is situated on the very top of a ridge, halfway between Harper's Ferry and Martinsburg, and there is a very steep grade on ten miles in length either way from this summit, the summit being, as it is called, at Kernysville. Thus the Ohio men did not know it was possible that they had never heard of the existence of grades or surfaces apparently so level as the hillsides, finding themselves so busy they could not get the car to the main track, and having found it impossible to do so, they proceeded to retreat on the reverse side of the ridge. At first it was thought that the hills were so smooth they did not require the aid of any wheels, and that, by pushing the car down the hill, they could get the necessary supplies to the main track. Surprisingly, however, the wheels of the car were so badly packed that the wheels were unable to get down the hill, and the car



single and public, they were piled up in a row on the side of the road. Some of the cars were so close together that they had been crushed together and others which having been splashed with mud, were black with dirt and mud, and men sang every moment of the wailing woe about railroading they did not insert the use of the car brake, which would have done something towards reducing their dangerous rate of locomotion. On the car sat like a meteor, and the long hair of the western men streamed behind like the tail of a comet, as would also their coat tails, if their uniforms had any such appendages. The astonished track hands along the road fled in dismay from the apparition, and well might the knowing ones among them feel alarm as the westward bound mail train was then due on the same track on which the car was rushing in an opposite direction at far more than legitimate railroad speed. Onward and faster the Ohio men drew round the innumerable curves of the road in that neighborhood until to the amazement of Mr. Donohoo, the railroad agent at Harper's Ferry, the car came in sight of his station. Fortunately, the mail train had been detained for some reason by order of Mr. Donohoo, and thus the Ohio men and the passengers on board the train were saved from the consequences of a collision which, under the circumstances, would have been of the most disastrous kind. When the car came to the level a short distance above Harper's Ferry, its rate of travel gradually declined and it stopped of itself before reaching the passenger train, the engineer of which had presence of mind to back his train far enough to the east to keep out of the way until the momentum of the engineless car had expended itself beyond the incline. The soldiers halt dead with fright, jumped off the car with all possible speed, but they were put in irons immediately by order of the

commander at Harper's Ferry for disobedience of orders with the aggravation of the danger to which they had exposed the passenger train. The Ohio men were very gallant soldiers, however, and that more than compensated for their inexperience.

After the failure of the confederates in their attempt on Washington City, and their retreat into Virginia again and for the last time did the federal troops get possession of Harper's Ferry. After the battle of Monocacy General Sheridan was appointed to command in the Valley of Virginia, and his brilliant and successive victories over Early around Winchester saved the whole of the lower valley, henceforth from its accustomed alternation of masters.

There was then residing near Harper's Ferry a German known as "Dutch George," his real name being George Hartman. He was a bachelor and he worked among the farmers of the neighborhood with whom he was deservedly popular for his harmless simplicity of character and his efficiency as a farm-help. During the severe conscription George entered the confederate army as a substitute for one of his employers and his achievements in the war are thus summed up. After the last retreat of Early, George and many of the young men of the neighborhood who were serving in the confederate army, and who had taken advantage of the forward movement of their troops to visit their homes, remained on furlough, trusting for concealment to their knowledge of the locality and the sympathy of all their neighbors with their cause. One day they got information that a force of their enemies was approaching and, fearing that their houses would be searched for them, they all assembled in a deserted blacksmith's shop where the enemy would not suspect their being concealed. As an additional precaution, they threw out pickets to watch the motions of the enemy, and

George was detailed for this duty. He took post in a fence corner, but he kept a poor lookout and was surprised and taken prisoner by a squad of the enemy that had stolen a march on him. "By damn," said George to his captors, "you did da wery vel, but you ain't schmart enough to find de boys in de blackschmidt shop." Of course, "a nod was as good as a wink" to the shrewd "Yankees," and they surrounded the shop and made prisoners of the whole party, greatly to the astonishment of George, who never could be made to understand by what intuition the "Yankees" discovered "de boys in de blackschmidt's shop." Poor George is now dead, and it is only fair to his memory to say that he was not suspected of cowardice or treachery. He stood well with his comrades in regard to courage and loyalty, and it is possible that the tale was invented or greatly exaggerated by the mischievous youngsters of the neighborhood to tease the poor fellow.

During the winter of 1864-65 several military executions took place at Harper's Ferry and, indeed, there is no phase of war that was not experienced at some time by its people. A man known as "Billy, the Frenchman" was executed by hanging on the 2nd day of December, the fifth anniversary of John Brown's death. His proper name was William Loge. He was a native of France and was but a short time in this country. He enlisted in a New York regiment and, while he was stationed at Berlin—now Brunswick—on the Maryland side of the Potomac, he deserted and, crossing over to Virginia, he attached himself to Mobley's gang and became a terror to the people of Loudoun—rebel as well as loyal. He was a young man of an attractive appearance and great physical strength as well as of a hard nerve. After marauding successfully for some months he was took prisoner by the authorities, was



pardoned them, and there was not one in the crowd of spectators who did not feel relieved on hearing the good news, and many a rough cheek was wet with tears. It will be readily believed that the prisoners participated largely in the joy of the occasion. There is an old Jewish saying that "every wight has got his weird," or that every man's career on earth and the manner of his death are predestined. This may or may not be true, but many things occur to give at least plausibility to the belief. One of these men thus rescued from the very jaws of death, lost his life some twenty years afterwards by being shot by a woman whom he had grossly insulted with improper proposals, and to whom he was about to offer personal violence. The "weird," if there is such a thing, missed him at Harper's Ferry, but overtook him some thirty miles farther up the Potomac. The author will give another instance of apparent fatality. Take the sentimental Sterne, he love-philosophical digressions which perhaps, the reader may pardon. Besides, the occurrence took place near enough to Harper's Ferry to give it some little claim on the chronicles of that neighborhood. In the confederate army during the civil war was the scion of a very respectable house in the lower valley of Virginia. Like other young men, no doubt, he felt that in him was the making of a hero but, in his first battle, he discovered that he had missed his vocation. In his second and third battles his fears were confirmed and, still worse, his comrades suspected the truth. He held on to the colors, however, but, after a few more experiences, he even sought some excuse for absence from his post in time of battle, and his conduct was considered detrimental to the service, and, as a result, was. He was allowed to quit the army and return home. It then happened that, coming past one of the spots where a woman

counter one another near his home and so great was his fear of death that on these occasions he would hide himself in some bullet-proof retreat. Once, a skirmish took place nearly a mile from his home and he thought he could view it safely at that distance. He, however, took the precaution of hiding in some high grass while looking at the encounter. All in vain was his care, for a stray bullet found him and he received a mortal wound.

An understanding may be got of the war experiences of Harper's Ferry from the fact that the railroad bridge at the place was destroyed and rebuilt nine times from June, 1861, to the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox in April, 1865. Mr. Thomas N. Heskett, now dead, assistant master of road for the Baltimore and Ohio railroad company, every time superintended its reconstruction, assisted by Milton and Oliver Kemp, his foremen, and it is very creditable to these gentlemen that, notwithstanding the many disadvantages under which they labored, and the hurry with which they were obliged to perform the work of reconstruction, no accident occurred to any of the thousands of railroad and wagon trains that passed over it during these years, which could be traced to any defect in the bridge itself, or the track laid on it.

At every evacuation of the place the wildest excitement pervaded the town, and scenes of terror were frequently presented, mingled with ludicrous occurrences. Few, however, could at the time command equanimity enough to appreciate the laughter-moving side of those pictures and see where the joke came in. A few days prior to a retreat a vague rumor of approaching danger could be heard and immediate preparations would be put on foot for a "skeladdle." There were in the town many sympathizers with the rebellion, especially among the

ture. These were in constant communication with the insurgents, who kept them informed of what was going on within the confederate lines, in return for the news with which they were supplied of the doings of the union troops. While, at heart, thoroughly loyal to the rebel cause, the women of southern proclivities could never keep their information concerning the movements of the confederates entirely secret. The love of talk and the pride in knowing more than their neighbors always betrayed them into giving some hints of what was impending and, in consequence, the townspeople were but seldom taken by surprise. As the enemy approached, the excitement would increase and, finally, a motly crowd of fugitives of every shade of color could be seen tramping along the turnpike road to Frederick City, ankle deep in mud or enveloped in a cloud of dust and stewing with heat, according to the season. Ideal socialism existed among them for the time being and a practical illustration of the equality of mankind was frequently exhibited when a darkey of the blackest shade of color, with a wallet well supplied with hard tack and bologna sausages, or a bottle of whiskey, commanded more consideration than the purest Caucasian, though he could trace his lineage to the Crusades or the Norman conquest, if deficient in his commissariat. Uncle Jake Leilic's hotel in Frederick City was the headquarters of the fugitive Harper's Ferry people on these occasions, and assembled there, they contrived to receive intelligence about the movements of the rebels, until the danger had passed away, and the confederates had retreated up the valley. Mr. Leilic deserved well of many refugees whose pecuniary resources became exhausted while they were away from home, and he is remembered by many with gratitude. He was a good, honest, kindhearted, though blunt Ger-





control. The same Trovayana who impudently asserted their superior right to the property on the name of loyalty, although the government had given permission to their occupancy, and was simply passive with regard to the ownership. General Egan, a gallant soldier of the State of New York, was for a short time, in the summer of this year, in command of the post and, filled with pity for the forlorn condition of the hapless owners and indignation at the effrontery of the intruders, he, regardless of technicalities, cleared many of the houses of the ruffians that had mainly settled in them and restored them to the former and real proprietors. Unfortunately the generous, brave and impulsive soldier was moved to some other command, before his noble work of reparation was completed. We have never been able to fully ascertain the identity of this gallant soldier with the General Egan so prominent in the late war with Spain, but assuredly our people at Harper's Ferry owe him a heavy debt of gratitude.

The new State of West Virginia had been created during the war, and Harper's Ferry is the eastern extremity of that State. The then dominant political parties as a whole, seemed those who in their day were so notorious and by the election and school law were elected for the purpose of rendering the delegates passive men, and never again asserting their independence. In some instances, the writer was elected superintendent of free schools, and ever will he forget the reproaches imposed on him by the public. It was his formal duty to establish schools all over the county, but it is hardly an amount of money he had to get, and no teacher was employed in any of the public schools who refused to take an oath of loyalty, or bring forth his or her unfolding love for the Union and hatred for its enemies, and

also, that the applicant for the place of teacher had never given aid in any way to the late rebels. When it is considered that ninety-nine in every hundred of the inhabitants of the county had been in active sympathy with the rebellion, it will be evident that the school superintendent's only way to escape a dilemma was to send to the loyal states for teachers. Again, the salaries paid were too small to tempt people from the north to reside in a hostile land to train pupils rendered refractory by the bad examples of the war and imbued by their parents with a hatred for "Yankees" as all northern people were styled. Finally, the writer, finding it impossible to comply with the letter of an absurd and contradictory law, resolved on following the spirit and underlying principle of all public school legislation, and he took on himself to dispense with all test oaths and employ teachers without reference to their politics. His action in the matter brought him very near to impeachment, but he brazened it out until the expiration of his term. Again, a registration law then enacted, depriving sympathizers with the south of the right to vote at elections, put into the power of county boards to allow or refuse this right at their own sweet wills. Of course, the boards were composed of "loyal men" and it is easy to imagine how petty spite or interest in the election of some candidate for office too often swayed the judges. Those whose property had been injured by the rebels sought recompense by suing before the courts the officers whose men had inflicted the damage, and all these causes, with many others, combined to keep the town and neighborhood in a ferment for several years, so that many thought that they had gained but little by the cessation of actual warfare. Time, however, has happily cured the wounds, though the scars will ever remain, and it is confidently hoped

that the utter wreckage of the theme of the book will flourish again some day—the better, perhaps, for the fiery ordeal through which it has passed!—so mote it be!

This concludes an imperfect account of Harper's Ferry in the war, and the writer is impelled to comment on a fact which, although it may have been accidental, appears to have a strange significance for a reflecting mind. Of all the government buildings in the armory enclosures before the war, the only one that escaped destruction in that fearful struggle was John Brown's famous engine-house or fort. Of the occurrence that gave fame to that little building there can be but one opinion from a legal standpoint—that it was a violation of law for which the aggressors paid a just penalty, if we consider obedience to human enactments without reference to the moral code as obligatory on man. On the other hand, it must be admitted that slavery was not only an evil that affected perniciously every member of any community in which it existed, but an anomaly in the model republic of modern times and this civilized century. Who knows then by what providential interference an enthusiastic fanatic may have been selected as an instrument in removing that anomalous stain of slavery from the state that boasts of having given birth to Washington and of containing his ashes, and from this whole nation that now, at least, can truly call itself the Land of the Free! The preservation of this little building was certainly remarkable and, although the present owners of the old armory property have since—unfortunately, it is thought by many—this interesting little relic of stirring times, and every brick of it has been conveyed away by Chicago speculators, the actions of man do not lessen the significance of the protection accorded to it by Providence from the day when the





## CHAPTER VI

### AFTER THE WAR

In 1862 Mr. Daniel F. Young, formerly master machinist at the rifle factory, was sent from Washington City to take charge of the ordnance at Harper's Ferry, as also of all the government property at that place. He was the same who, on the morning of the Brown Raid, ventured to remonstrate with and warn the invaders. We have already given an account of his services to the government and his promotion to the rank of captain in the regular army, and how he was retained at Harper's Ferry from the time of his appointment in 1862 until the end of the war, and still farther, until 1869, when the government interests at the place were disposed of at public sale. In the meantime, he was made defendant in a suit against the government for possession of the most important part of the armory grounds—the plaintiff being Mr. Jacob Boyer, of Charlestown, West Virginia, who had a long-standing claim for said property, arising from alleged irregularities in the original purchase. The case was decided in Parkersburg, West Virginia, in August, 1869, Chief Justice Chase presiding at the trial. The verdict was in favor of Captain Young and the government. Some years before Mr. Boyer had been connected with the government for another cause of property. His first trial took place in the Federal grand Jurors of Stanton

Virginia and the result (a) is a net claim.

During the winter of 1862 to 1863 a bill was introduced into Congress and passed providing for the sale of the government property at Harper's Ferry, on the 30th of November and the 1st of December, 1863, therefore, it was put up to public auction and the armory grounds and the site of the rifle works were purchased by Captain F. C. Adams, of Washington, D. C., for the sum of two hundred and six thousand dollars, with one and two years time for the payment. Most of the houses and lots belonging to the government in other parts of the town were disposed of to citizens on terms similar as to time, and very high prices were offered. Captain Adams represented, as he said, some northern capitalists, and great hopes were entertained for the revival of manufactures at the place and the renewal of the old-time prosperity.

Notwithstanding the great depression of the times—since the war—as far, at least, as Harper's Ferry, is concerned—a good deal of enterprise has been exhibited by many of the old citizens of the place. In July, 1867, Mr. A. H. Herr, an extensive manufacturer and the owner of the Island of Virginia, of whom mention has been made in this book several times heretofore, sold his interest at Harper's Ferry to the firm of Child & McCright, of Springfield, Ohio,—both now deceased. This property is romantically situated on the Shenandoah which bounds it on the south. On the north and east it is bounded by the canal, constructed to facilitate the navigation of the Shenandoah, and on the west by a continuation of the canal communicating with the river. The island contains thirteen acres of which were, before the war, twenty-eight new dwellings, one flour mill, one cotton factory, one carriage factory, one saw







It is supposed that on the night when Harper's Ferry was captured the church was destroyed or nearly so, during the capture in exception due to the preaching of the late Reverend Dr. Castello, who was at the time pastor and who, alone of all the ministers at the place, remained to defend church property. It was said that on one occasion it was proposed by some union soldiers of intolerant opinions to burn down this building, but that the project was abandoned on account of the proximity of some Federalists with views friendly to that church who, it was believed, would resent any injury or indignity done to it. It may be that there never was any intention of attacking it, and that the rumor originated from the unmeaning threats of some drunken brawler. Anyway, there never was the least injury done to it by either party, except that its roof and walls were indented in many places by stray bullets. As before stated, this church has been torn down and a new one erected on its site. The Methodist Episcopal denomination at the place lost their church in Harper's Ferry proper, and there is not a single trace of it remaining, but as there was another church belonging to the same denomination in Bohio, which had escaped destruction in the war, they did not deem it necessary to rebuild at Harper's Ferry. The two congregations have united to worship at the Bohio church.

The Lutheran church at the place was used for hospital purposes in the war. At the restoration of peace the building was renovated and it now presents a very neat appearance.

About the time of the termination of the civil war, a gentleman named Storer, residing in some part of New England made a bequest of a large sum of money for the endowment of a college for the education of the freedmen. Harper's Ferry was chosen





the "happy result" of the "discovery," which he ought to refer to before, that mankind were not as "totally dumbugged" and the happy draught of a history of Harper's Ferry would be of the traveling public and, sure enough, it proved to be an inspiration. The definition of a nomenclical rigmarole that prevailed in the world, except absolute truth, was in its favor, and the happy result of the author, from the proceeds of the sale, was called to be "Sunset" or "Moonshine Cottage" as you will— for either name is logical and quite adequate enough.

From the foregoing pages it will be seen that Nature has done much for Harper's Ferry, and industry and art improved its natural advantages until the frenzy of war was penalized by the beneficent designs of Providence, and the course of three quarters of a century. It would appear that Heaven, in its anger at the folly and perversity of man, had marked the place for total destruction, when, in addition to the ravages of war, the power of the elements was invoked to overwhelm the town, as will be seen in the following account of the great Flood of 1870:

In closing the eventual history of Harper's Ferry, we must not omit the greatest perhaps—a two series of calamities which, commencing on the day of 1869, Brown's raid, culminated in the destruction of the most flourishing part of the town by a great flood in the Shenandoah on Friday, September 30th and Saturday, October 1st, 1870. On the Tuesday be-

of the river, and the people of the valley of the Shenandoah as well as the people of the city of Harper's Ferry, on the morning of the 10th of May. No action had been taken of either river was expected to be favored as from the long drought of the previous six or seven months the streams were greatly reduced, and the most that was anticipated was a moderate increase in the volume of water, such as is usually caused by equinoctial storms. On Friday morning, however, many persons noticed the rapidity with which the Shenandoah rose, and something in the fierce dash of its raving waves against the rocks near its mouth attracted unusual attention. All that day this river rose very fast, and about 4 o'clock, p. m., its banks were crowded with people watching the furious rush of the water and the drift which, in great quantities and of a miscellaneous character, was tossed on its angry waves. About this time a vague rumor was circulated that a telegraphic dispatch had arrived from Front Royal, about fifty miles farther up the Shenandoah—on the south fork—stating that a water spout had burst on the Blue Ridge at a point still farther up the valley, that a deluge was pouring down and that the people of Harper's Ferry, especially, were in imminent peril. While people were yet speculating on the probability of the truth of this report and, before the lapse of half an hour from the time of the arrival of the dispatch, several citizens came rushing from the Island of Virginus, who stated that they had had just time enough to escape to the main land before the crevices connecting it with the island were swept away, and that many people were left behind whose houses were already partially submerged. Even then, few people in the lower part of the town could realize this state of affairs, but before many minutes a column of water rushed along the streets and around the houses, which immediately convinced

everyone that saw it of the dreadful truth. Of this body of water marvelous accounts are given. It is said that it rose at the rate of six feet in four minutes and, although it is probable that the terrors of the people exaggerated the swell of the waters, the fact that this extraordinary tale was readily believed will give an idea of the reality. Up to 8 o'clock, p. m., however, it was hoped that all who had not escaped from their houses on Virginius and Overton's islands and on Shenandoah street would be safe, and that the inconvenience of being separated from their friends for a few hours and that of cleaning up for some days after, would be the extent of the damage. Between 8 and 9 o'clock, however, the water had risen to such a height as to cause serious apprehension for the safety of the families so cut off, and the extraordinary rapidity and fury of the river made it impossible for their more fortunate friends to render them the smallest assistance. About this time an excited crowd had gathered at the foot of Union street, watching with intense anxiety for the fate of some families on Overton's island, directly opposite, and about sixty yards distant. Between them and the island rushed an impetuous torrent to attempt to cross which, in a boat, would be madness and the distance was too great to allow a rope of sufficient strength to be thrown to the assistance of the helpless people. The scene was truly terrible. The screams of men, women and children in imminent peril of drowning or being crushed by falling houses, and the sympathetic cries and sobs of the pitying spectators were partially lost in the thunders of the furious tide and the spectral light of a young moon wading through heavy masses of cloud gave a weird coloring to the fearful picture, which added greatly to its horrors. Five families resided on this island. One house, a large brick building, was

rented and occupied by Mr. Sidney Murphy. A small frame tenement was occupied by the widow Overton, her daughter, the widow Mills—and a young child of the latter. Samuel Hoff and his wife lived in a third house. James Shipe and his wife in a fourth and Jerry Harris, a very worthy old colored man, with his wife, daughter and two grandchildren, in a fifth. Mr. Murphy and his family, as well as Mrs. Hoff, had fortunately taken alarm at an early hour in the evening and escaped a few minutes before the destruction of the foot bridge on which they had passed over. This being light and not firmly secured to the bank on either side, was soon swept away by the rising waters. The other residents, thinking, no doubt, that, as their houses had stood many seasons from the river in former floods, they might venture to remain, unhappily concluded to take chances. About 9 o'clock a crash from a falling house was heard and piteous appeals from a drowning man for aid rose above the noise of the waters and were conveyed to the ears of the spectators on the other bank. It appeared as if he had been washed from the falling house and had drifted to a tree some yards below, to which he was clinging with the proverbial tenacity of a drowning man's grip. This was supposed to be Samuel Hoff. James Shipe, who was present, almost miraculously, afterwards explained the situation and the surmises of the people proved to be correct. A white boat, which carried from his own side of the current, grasped a small tree and approached the straggler. Of course, no aid could be given, and the poor fellow's voice was soon hushed in death. Shipe said that his own house was in imminent danger and had before its collapse he hurriedly prepared for swimming. He then put on a life preserver, his wife and, as the house fell in he put his arms round her, and the three.





from the tree and he succeeded in jumping to a window. He found no one in the house, the family having abandoned it early in the evening. The water had reached the second story and the house was tottering. Fearing that he would be crushed by the falling building he returned to the tree just as the house gave way and fell into the seething flood. He then swam to another house in which he found a pair of pantaloons—the only article of clothing he had to protect him from the cold, which he now felt to be benumbing. He was rescued late on Saturday evening, when the water had partially subsided, and it will be readily believed that by this time his condition was pitiable. This is his account and, certainly, at least a *part* of it is <sup>such</sup> as his story is corroborated in many parts. (By the testimony of others who saw him at various stages of his strange adventure.) After the disappearance of Hoff great excitement was noticed in the houses of Mrs. Overton and Mr. Murphy, into the latter of which it appears that Jerry Harris and his family had rushed from their own as to a place of greater safety. Lights were seen carried rapidly from place to place at Mrs. Overton's, and, from Mr. Murphy's the sound of Harris' voice was heard apparently in earnest appeal to Heaven for assistance. A light was seen for an instant on Mrs. Overton's porch, and, but for an instant, when it disappeared and the porch was seen to drift with the current. It is supposed that either Mrs. Overton or Mrs. Mills had taken the light to see how the water stood around the house, and that just as she stepped on the porch it was torn loose and she was overturned into the water. This was the sudden disappearance of the light accounted for by the spectators. In a minute or two the building was heard to fall with a crash and none of the occupants was seen again or, if the

bodies were found, it was by strangers on the lower Potomac, who knew not whose remains they were. In a short time Murphy's house also disappeared and with it Harris and his family, making a total of ten deaths in this one group of buildings.

In the meantime, the greatest consternation prevailed in the lower part of the town. Many families that had remained in their homes on Shenandoah street, expecting every moment the flood to attain its greatest height and then subside as suddenly as it had risen, finding that it increased with great rapidity and persistency, made efforts to escape about 7 o'clock, p. m. A family named Kane living between the Winchester and Potomac railroad and the Shenandoah river were rescued with great difficulty by passing a basket to them on a rope thrown across the abyss and transporting them, one by one, to dry land in this novel aerial carriage. Charles King, at one time proprietor of the Shenandoah House, a man of great physical strength and activity as well as courage, directed the operations of the rescuing party and, in several other instances, rendered valuable assistance in saving life and property. The Widow Furtney and family, living at the upper end of Shenandoah street, were rescued in the same manner as were the Kanes and, in the latter case, the Reverend Daniel Ames, another citizen, exhibited a great deal of courage and met.

Mr. William B. Fitzpatrick, supervisor of track on the Winchester and Potomac railroad, while attending to his duties some hours before, near Strasburg, Virginia, learned that the river was swelling to an unusual height and, fearing for the safety of his family, at Harper's Ferry, re-located some on his engine and had just crossed the bridges on the islands when they were swept away. As the engine proceeded along the trestle, through the upper

Ferry, the track swayed in such a manner that it was with the utmost difficulty the engineer could direct his course and, just as they left the trestling and landed on terra firma at the market house, the uprights that supported the track above the solid ground gave way before the force of the waters, and at the same time the houses from which the Kane and Furtney families had been saved, as well as others from which the inmates had fled or had been rescued, fell with a horrible crash, and so completely were they demolished that in some cases there was a doubt afterwards as to their exact site, the very foundations having disappeared. Mr. Fitzpatrick found it impossible to reach his family, but having climbed the hill on which the Catholic church is built and descended on the other side to the water's edge, he stood opposite his house and called to his wife inquiring how it fared with her and their children. She replied that the house was giving way — that the walls were cracking and that she expected to be swept away at any moment, but at the same time she appeared to be more concerned for the safety of her aged and feeble mother, who was at the time lying sick in bed in the house, than for her own. Mr. Fitzpatrick, who was a man of the most acute sensibility, and who was thoroughly devoted to his family, became completely frantic, offering all that he possessed to any one who would venture to help him cross the raging torrent, to be repaid. The offer was scornfully refused, and he was obliged to do his best to assist his wife and child. The poor fellow sat all night on the opposite bank, and, his eyes being protruded by the wind, and his face of a ghastly hue, he was seen by the inmates of the hospital, who, besides Mr. Fitzpatrick, had been the recipients of a very considerable number of visits from the relatives of the inmates and from

age and was heard to express her willingness to abide by the decrees of Providence, manifesting a composure in the face of death, which could arise only from a consciousness of her having lived a good life and from a well founded hope of happiness hereafter.

Interminable appeared that autumn night to the anxious watchers in the town and few, even of those who had nothing at stake, thought of sleep. At length the dawn appeared and from marks left by the water it was seen that the river had fallen a few inches. Joyful news this was to all, but people of experience in such matters were far from being relieved from all anxiety, as it is well known that the turn of a flood is the most critical time for a building that has been exposed to the action of the current. As soon as it was clear daylight the attention of many people was directed to the house of Mr. Samuel Williams—the same gentleman that was taken prisoner by John Brown's men in the rifle factory—situated on the very bank of the river, near the ferry crossing to Loudon, in which it was known that not only the Williams family but those of Messrs. John Greaves and James Anderson were imprisoned. The last two resided in small buildings near the house of Mr. Williams and they and their families had had barely time to escape to his or no substantial residence, when their own houses were swept away. As soon as there was light enough the endangered people were seen crowding to the windows and gesticulating wildly, but their voices were lost in the roar of the rushing waters and the reason for their great excitement at this particular time was not fully understood until they were released in the afternoon, as will be narrated hereafter. At that moment nearly the whole side of the house fronting the river fell in and very near the causeway a large

less prisoners to give up all hope. Of course, nothing could be done for them then, as the water had fallen but a few inches, and, as the other people in the town were not aware of the catastrophe to the river side of the house, there was not as much anxiety felt for them as their situation really demanded. Besides, two trees that grew near the end of the house, looking up stream, had gathered a vast pile of drift, and the sleepers and other timbers of the railroad that had been wrecked on the previous evening, still connected by the rails, had swung about and surrounded the house, collecting a great deal of miscellaneous rubbish which broke the force of the current and materially protected the building. Still great uneasiness was felt and hundreds of eyes eagerly watched the watermark, but for many hours there was but little fall and, indeed, it was 4 o'clock, p. m., on Saturday before there was any marked diminution in the volume of water.

About 10 o'clock, a. m., on Saturday, the crowd of spectators that covered the hill near Jefferson's Rock, heard a crash on Virginus Island and soon it was known that the noise was caused by the falling in of a portion of the building occupied by Mr. John Wernwag as a dwelling and a machine shop. Mr. Wernwag was the same that has been noticed in this book as a man of great mechanical genius, but very retiring habits. He resided alone in this house and, surrounded by strange tools and devices of his own planning and construction, and entirely devoted to those creatures of his brain and hand, he lived in a world of his own, voluntarily cut off from association with his kind. In a few minutes the sound was repeated, when the remainder of the building crumbled and fell into the tide. The roof floated down the stream, but at first nothing was seen of Mr. Wernwag himself. Many a loud and earnest prayer

was sent to Heaven from the throng of petitions for the soul of the poor recluse and the hoarse clamour of many voices in supplication, mingled with hysterical screams from women and the more sensitive of the other sex, the wild rush of the river and all the awful surroundings presented a combination of horrors happily of rare occurrence. Two large trees grew on the river bank about a hundred yards below the island, and, as the roof floated down the stream, it fortunately dashed against one of them and was broken in two. Through the space made between the portions of the roof Wernwag's head was seen to emerge from the water and soon the brave old man had succeeded in climbing nimbly to one of the pieces. He had sunk under the roof and would have been suffocated in a few minutes had not the tree broken the incubus that was preventing him from making any exertion to save himself by swimming. As he secured his seat on the fragment he was seen to motion with his hand as if bidding adieu to his life-long friends. It is probable that he merely wiped his brow and put back his dripping hair, but the belief got abroad that he had motioned a farewell and the excitement of the people was greatly intensified. Past the town he was hurried by the remorseless flood, until he was lost to sight amid the waves of "the Bull Ring," a rocky ledge that runs across the Potomac a little below the mouth of the Shenandoah. Over this barrier in time of high water, the waves of the united rivers plunge with a fury equalled only by the ocean tides bursting on an iron-bound coast, and the most sanguine of those who took heart on seeing Mr. Wernwag emerge from under the incubus and climb to the fragment of roof, now gave up all hope of him, but in an hour or two a report reached Harper's Ferry that he had been rescued at Berlin—now Brunswick

of Mr. Wernwag's death. But a little later time the rumor of his death, although denied, however, by the information that he was likely to die from the effects of the fever, was sure. Shortly after, another rumor was heard that he had been laid out about 8 o'clock, p. m., but no fact made his appearance in the flesh, having been resuscitated, sure enough, and having revived from a fainting fit into which he had dropped on being landed from his perilous voyage. He had waited a while for the passenger train due at Harper's Ferry at the above hour, and having taken passage on it he was restored to his anxious friends. He was received with the greatest enthusiasm and conveyed by an exultant crowd to the residence of his wife, Mrs. Julia Johnson. It was the seventy-sixth anniversary of Mr. Wernwag's birthday, and, taking into account his age, as well as the circumstances of the adventure itself, it is one of the most extraordinary instances on record of providential preservation from what appeared to be inevitable destruction.

Soon after Mr. Wernwag's hasty passage down the river, a ludicrous mistake was near causing trouble between some of his friends. At that time they lived at Harper's Ferry two men of hasty tempers, out of generous impulses—one an Englishman and the other an Irishman. They were inseparable companions and proverbial for their attachment to one another. Both were great admirers of Mr. Wernwag and with moist eyes they both stood close together on the river bank, when their old friend was swept off to his death, as all supposed. Mr. Wernwag had an only son who was named Edward. The young man happened to be away from the place at the time, which was a great aggravation of the calamity supposed to have been contemplated. The boy's nicknames used to call him "Wernwag's Ed" and



this familiar appellation was the cause of a misunderstanding, which was near ending in a fist-fight, between the friends referred to. About the time when the old man reached the "Bull Ring" the Englishman turned to his Irish friend and asked him where he thought Wernwag's Hed could be found—of course meaning the boy. As usual with his countrymen, he used the aspirate "H" before the vowel. The Irishman, understanding the inquiry to refer to the poor old gentleman's errand, and thinking that the question savored of intimacy or civility, replied that he supposed it would be found with the rest of the body, and he added some comments to show his opinion of his friend's heartlessness. The Briton, feeling innocent of any wrong, and being a man of pluck, put in a sharp rejoinder which was met by another from the peppery Irishman. The quarrel was intensified by the laughter of the bystanders who took in the situation accurately. The interference of friends alone prevented a scuffle and the belligerents were separated from each other for many weeks after. The matter dropped when the mistake was explained and they became amily reconciled.

About 12 o'clock, some of Saturday, Mr. Williams and his fellow-prisoners were released by the same process that was used in saving the King and Courtney families. About midnight was experienced in passing to their lodgings, the assistance was very great from the help of Mr. Aldrich, Grand, the nearest of the three great workmen opposite, but through the negligence of a watchman, of which but a faint suspicion there was, there was some delay in getting to the place, constituting a ground for complaint, but permissibly after the trial, and all the prisoners and the counts were taken to their lodgings in a basket. Charles being so near the end of his voyage, he was carried to the city, and was taken to the house of a friend

who on the previous evening had distinguished himself in rescuing the Furtney family. Mr. Ames ventured across in the basket on its first trip to Williams' house, remained there encouraging the women and children and securing the passengers with ropes in their frail and unsteady carriage, and was the last to leave the tottering building. When he arrived back he was received with rounds of applause from the spectators, and the surrounding hills echoed with the cheers sent up for this brave and self-sacrificing man. Mr. Ames was a man of very mild and unassuming manners and the great courage manifested by him on this terrible occasion was a matter of surprise to many who regarded bluster as the only indication of bravery. Too much credit cannot be given to him or Mr. King for their conduct at this time. They were both New Englanders who came to reside at Harper's Ferry during the war, where their upright and courteous behavior had gained for them many friends long before this trying period, and where their heroic courage on this occasion covered them with glory. Mr. Ames, as before stated, is now dead, but Mr. King moved to New Haven, Connecticut, many years ago and his subsequent career is unknown to us.

Mrs. Fitzpatrick and family were rescued on Saturday about 9 o'clock, a. m., by some young men who floated to their house on pieces of drift and succeeded in bridging the gulf between the Fitzpatrick house and that of Mr. Matthew Quinn. They did so by stopping and securing in some way floating fragments of timber—enough to allow of walking from the one house to the other.

Early on Saturday morning a colored woman was found clinging to a tree near the site of her house on Shenandoah street. She hung by the hands to the tree, the water being too deep to allow her to touch

bottom. Back and forward she swayed with the current that eddied round the ruins of her house, but she held on with a death grip. A youth named William Gallaher went in a skiff to her rescue and, with the utmost difficulty, succeeded in saving her life. At that time there was no injunction on the name of Gallaher to "let her go," and, if there had been ten thousand orders to that effect, Will was not the boy to obey any command that militated against humanity. He was one of the author's pupils in school, when the writer wielded the birch and this notice of the gallant boy is given with a great deal of pleasure by his old taskmaster. Mr. Gallaher died lately in Cumberland, Maryland. The woman told an almost incredible tale: that she had thus hung on all night; that her cabin had been washed away about 8 o'clock, p. m., and that her daughter had been drowned, but that she had caught the tree and had retained her hold till morning. It is probable that at first she got into the forks of the tree and there remained 'till within a short time of her discovery, when she fell into the water from exhaustion but, yet, retaining the instinct of self-preservation, had clutched the tree and held on with the grip of a drowning person until she was rescued.

Messrs. Child, McCreight and Hathaway, of the mill firm, as well as many others living on the island of Virginius, had not yet been heard from, when Mr. Williams and his companions were saved. These gentlemen and the Reverend Dr. Dutton of the Presbyterian congregation who, also, resided on that island, were among the very best and most respected citizens of the place. Their houses could be seen yet standing, but, as the island was entirely submerged, it was plain that each family was isolated and that no communication could easily be held from one to another in case of special emergency and it

was feared that some casualties might have occurred which, as in the case of the river front of Mr. Williams' house, could not be perceived from the shore. Each family had its own adventures and experiences to relate afterwards. All the houses on the island, except that occupied by Mr. Child, were badly injured and the lives of the inmates hung by a hair. The Reverend Dr. Dutton was severely wounded by a brick that fell on his head from a partition in his house which tumbled down suddenly while he was standing near it. He was stunned and for a while rendered entirely helpless and unconscious. He and his wife lived alone and, as there was no one to render her assistance, Mrs. Dutton, as soon as her husband had partially recovered, contrived to communicate with a neighbor who threw her a rope by means of which, strongly bound by her delicate hands around her husband, he was dragged through the water across to the neighbor's house, where his wound was dressed and his wants supplied. The venerable sufferer lay for a long time sick from the effects of his injuries and the excitement and exposure of the occasion. He recovered, however, and for some years after continued to serve his divine Master with his accustomed zeal and devotion. He with Messrs. Child, McCreight and Williams is now dead, and the survivors of their families are scattered far and wide. Soon after the flood Mr. Hathaway, connected with the firm of Child and McCreight and also a resident of the island, returned to his old home in Ohio.

About 7 o'clock on Saturday evening the water had subsided enough to allow communication by boat with the Island of Virginia, and Harper's Ferry was left to present an indescribable appearance of ruin, desolation and filth. The very streets were in many places ploughed up, as it were, and chasms

many roofs of which were made of the red lead. Every house on the south side of the street from the market house to the Island of Virginia was either entirely destroyed or badly injured, except that of Mr. Matthew Quinn, which was saved by the accident of the falling of some heavily laden horse cars with the railroad resting into the street near it and their lodging against it, which broke and diverted the force of the current. Some seventy houses in all were either entirely demolished or rendered uninhabitable, as before stated, in many instances the very foundations were obliterated. All imaginable floating things were represented in the huge piles of debris heaped up at corners or wherever the torrent met a check. Trees nearly two feet in diameter were to be encountered frequently, lodged in the streets and the vast amount of rails, plank and various kinds of timber gathered up for use, formed a very important item of fuel for the citizens during the severe winter that followed. Solder than all, some forty-two lives were lost. Three families named Bateman, numbering over twenty souls, disappeared, with a large brick building at Shemandoah City—a suburb—into which they had fled from their own houses for water protection. Of these is in this only one body was recovered for interment. The Batemans were humble, hard-working people, supposed to have nothing as the blood of the Indian, that in former times possessed the land, they met with that of the African, but they were regarded as respectable in their industry and amiable in their manners. It has been ascertained that they were from one of the counties of the State of Virginia, the county of Elizabeth, and that they were of the African race, and that they were of the African race, and that they were of the African race. The fact that they were of the African race is a very interesting one, and it is a very interesting one. The fact that they were of the African race is a very interesting one, and it is a very interesting one.

house of Mrs. Nancy Evans on Virginius island. She was very old and feeble and, when the family were retreating from the house on Friday evening, they tried to induce her to accompany them, but in vain. Either not considering the flood dangerous or being from age and infirmities, apathetic about the result, she refused to leave the house and there was no time to be lost in arguing the case with her, as the other inmates had barely a few minutes in which to make their own escape. Soon after the house was swept away and with it, of course, the hapless old lady. Strangely enough, her body was found some weeks afterwards about thirty miles down the Potomac, near the mouth of the Seneca creek, and within a few paces of the residence of one of her relations. The corpse was recognized by means of a ring with Mrs. Carrol's name engraved on it which was on one of the fingers, and the remains were forwarded to Harper's Ferry for interment. Several persons were drowned whose names cannot be gathered now, and, indeed, it is probable that the loss of life was much more extensive than is generally supposed, as it is known that the upper islands are always occupied by stragglers and obscure people, of whom little note is taken in the neighborhood, and the chances are that many of such temporary residents were lost of whom no account was given and about whom no questions were asked.

A remarkable occurrence took place in connection with this flood which, though, of course, accidental, was a very strange coincidence. The Reverend N. C. Brackett, county superintendent of free schools, had convened the teachers' association and had secured the services of Professor Kidd, a well known itinerant lecturer on elocution, to give instruction to them on this important branch of education. On Friday evening, before any apprehension was felt

from the river, he was holding forth in the public school house on Shenandoah street. He remarked on the faulty construction of school houses in general through that region as being a serious drawback on the comfort and advancement of pupils, and he turned the attention of his audience to the building in which they were, as being about the worst-planned of any he had seen. Warming with his subject, he expressed a wish that some convulsion of the elements would take place for the special purpose of destroying this house, so that another might be erected on a better plan. This wish, thoughtlessly or playfully uttered, was, strangely enough, gratified that very night. The river rose beyond all usual bounds and, before 9 o'clock, not a vestige of the obnoxious school house remained. Professor Kidd, with his own eyes, witnessed the consummation of his desires, but whether Heaven was moved by the Professor's eloquence or the thing would have happened anyway, is a question which the writer will not undertake to decide.

Another strange occurrence used to be related by the late Mr. Edmond H. Chambers, one of the oldest and most respectable citizens of the place. Mr. Chambers was a class leader in the Methodist Episcopal church, and Mrs. Overton, whose tragic death in the flood has been narrated, was a member of his class. On the Sunday before the awful visitation, she attended the class meeting and seemed to be excited to a high degree during the exercises. Her unusual demeanor was noticed by all present and it could not be accounted for, as she was not generally very demonstrative in her devotions. She went round among the members of the class and shook hands with them all, bidding them farewell and saying that, in all probability, she would never again meet them on this side of the grave. Her words

were permitted to come through on Friday night of the same week, but missed the bourne from which no traveler returns. . . . All you can tell what message she may have received from that mysterious world toward which we are all traveling—that her weary pilgrimage on earth was nearing its end and that in a few days she would rejoin the loved ones who had gone before her. . . . It is useless for the most practical and so-called hard-headed of the world to deny that many such presentiments are felt, and that events often prove their correctness. . . . When people of nervous and susceptible natures take up the belief that they are doomed to a speedy demise, it may be said with probability that their imaginations contribute nothing on some disease to fulfill the prophecy; but when the catastrophe occurs through accident or any means that did not or could not before affect the mind or bodily health of the subject, we are obliged to confess the probability of some communication between the mortal spirit and one of clearer vision and superior knowledge. . . . But patience! We will know more about it some day, perhaps.

On Sunday, October 2nd, a meeting of the citizens was convened to adopt measures for the relief of the sufferers, and a subscription list was immediately opened. . . . Many people of the place who could afford to do so, subscribed to the fund, and some meetings were held at Charlestown and other places and large contributions of money, food, clothing, and fuel poured in from the neighboring country and many parts of other states, so that in a few days provision was made for the support of the destitute sufferers during the coming winter, and a committee composed of the most prominent of the citizens regulated the distribution of the funds. No. 1, subscribed by the charitable all over the country. Those whose houses were



we played on the coast and the mountains were covered by their more fortunate neighbors, and their names would be made for rebuilding. It is not to be wondered at that the sympathy evinced toward our less fortunate people by their fellow citizens and kind-hearted people in other places was creditable and of a generous humanity. Had not the flood even cut off the Shenandoah and, had the Potomac been a tributary, it is impossible to imagine the amount of damage that would have been done. The rivers, had they been true, would have checked one another and lessened each other's current, but the water would have covered the whole peninsula and that part at least of the beautiful Shenandoah Valley would have been for a time what antiquarians and geologists assert it formerly was—the bed of a considerable sea.

It may be well to dissipate the gloom which it is probable the reader feels after perusing this chapter of human suffering, and to give a cheerful finale to a history more than sufficiently melancholy. It is, therefore, proposed that the author relate a tale of himself in connection with the great flood and of

"How he was sold."

If his book will meet with half as successful a "sell" as he met with the writer will be perfectly satisfied. Immediately after the flood there was a great demand among newspaper men for a "copy" of it from eye-witnesses, and the author "spread himself" as the saying is, in the columns of a "daily" in a neighboring city. The main facts given in these pages were narrated and some which the writer afterward had good reason to believe were apocryphal. There resides in Pleasant Valley, Maryland, a jolly, former and shrewd business man, whose name it is not necessary to mention. He is much respected for many

good qualities of head and heart, and his company is much sought and enjoyed by lovers of fun, for he is always ready to give and take a good joke. Hearing that the author was collecting items for an extensive account of the inundation, our wag determined to contribute his share of experiences, and he related to the writer how, on the Saturday of the flood, he had rescued, near his place, from the river, a colored woman who had floated down stream, on the roof of a house, from Page county, Virginia, fully seventy miles. He represented her as being a very large woman, so big, indeed, that it was wonderful that the roof could float and carry her weight. He also mentioned that when rescued she was composedly smoking a short pipe. The historian who, like all men of great genius, is remarkable for a child-like simplicity and an unsuspecting nature, eagerly noted the remarkable voyage and the singular incident of the pipe smoking, and next day the newspaper above referred to whose editor, too, must have been a man of genius, came out with the report—pipe story and all—and not until a skeptical friend of the correspondent, and one who is of an investigating turn of mind, ventured to ask how the woman got fire to light her pipe, did the possibility of his being deceived occur to the writer. In defense of his narrative and of his feelings, the author suggested that she might have had matches on her person, but as the chances were overwhelmingly against the probability of there being any thing dry about her, he was obliged to "confess the corn," as the phrase goes, and admit that he had been duped. It was some consolation, however, to reflect that the shrewd newspaper man had shared the same fate at the hands of the Pleasant Valley Munchausen. The latter further related that the woman was staying at his house recruiting after her voyage and, thus getting abroad, many contributions

of money and creature comforts, could be entrusted to his care, for the relief of his people. There is a town not far from his house, the inhabitants of which were Abolitionists before the war, and are Republicans now. On hearing of the sad condition of the mythical black woman and her marvellous escape, the citizens of that place assembled in town meeting and subscribed liberally for her benefit. They were, however, and are very cautious, prudent people and they determined to send a committee to inquire into the matter before remitting. Our friend was equal to the occasion and, when the committee arrived at his house, he showed them a strapping black woman who had been for many years in his family, and pointed to her as a living witness to the truth of his story. As the committee were not acquainted with his domestics, they felt perfectly satisfied and, on their return home, they reported favorably of the affair, and the funds were sent. All he received for the use of the black myth, Munchausen immediately transferred to the Harper's Ferry relief association and the money and the joke contributed to the comfort and merriment of the real sufferers.

On the 25th of November, 1877, there was a big and disastrous flood in the Potomac, caused by heavy rains in the valleys of both branches of that river. There was no corresponding rise in the Shenandoah, however, as the rains did not extend to any great degree to the regions drained by the latter. Harper's Ferry did not suffer much from this flood, except that the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, with which its interests are to some degree identified, was almost entirely demolished. That important channel of business has never fully recovered from the loss it incurred on that occasion, and, of course, the whole country bordering on it has been sorely affected.





property and the institution of a suit of ejectment. In this way the people of Harper's Ferry were sacrificed to the greed of a set of heartless speculators, and the injury was aggravated by the absolute certainty that if Captain Adams had not made his ill-omened appearance on the day of the sale the Baltimore and Ohio railroad company would have purchased the property and erected on it a rolling mill.

The courts were now appealed to, but a recital of the many suits and counter-suits between the government, the railroad company and the Adams company would be uninteresting and tiresome. The latter first tried to eject the railroad company and, failing in this, and finding that, as they never intended to establish manufacturing at the place, their enterprise was futile, they tried to return the property into the hands of the government on the pretense that they could not get possession of all they had bargained for. After a great deal of litigation the government, no doubt, thinking that the game was not worth the candle, as the saying is, finally cried "quits" and received back the property, without enforcing any pecuniary claim arising from the sale. All this time the people of Harper's Ferry were suffering from hope deferred and truly sick were their hearts. The magnificent water power was lying idle, as far as any general utilization of it was concerned, and so matters rested until the year 1886, when the property was purchased by Savery and Company, of Wilmington, Delaware, who, in the spring of 1887, proceeded to render the water power available for the purposes of pulp mills. These gentlemen encountered many difficulties arising from the indefinite wording of old deeds made to the government at various times and the conflicting claims of various property holders at the place. Their most serious difficulty was with the firm of Child, M. Creight and

Company, or rather with a new firm composed of some members of the original one and others taken from time to time into the company. In the summer of 1887 the United States Court at Parkersburg, West Virginia, decided in favor of Savery and Company, standing on the rights supposed to have been enjoyed by the government when the sale was made to these gentlemen. In the meantime, a pulp mill was erected on the Shenandoah, and, in some time after another on the Potomac. Savery and Company experienced difficulties with the Chesapeake and Ohio canal company also. The State of Maryland has always laid claim to jurisdiction over the Potomac, as far as the ordinary water mark on the Virginia shore, and, as in times of drought, the volume of water in that river is but little more than is required for the supply of the canal, the State of Maryland, which owns a large interest in that work, when appealed to by the canal company, used all its power to hinder the water from being diverted to other industries than that of the canal which is under their direct patronage and protection. The author is not advised as to the result of this controversy, but both the pulp mills are in operation and that on the Potomac, which one to be affected by any victory for the canal company—is worked at present without any apparent interruption. The new firm—Savery and Company—are evidently good business men, and it would appear as if they had come to stay, and give a start to one Harper's Ferry. It is, perhaps, a good sign of their business qualifications that they are not bothered with sentiment as is shown in their sale of John Brown's fort. Everybody at the place wishes they would and hopes that they realized a good thing in this interesting relic, but in my recollection they do not retain it, its age but added to its value in the collectors and, indeed, to the whole town, for many years.

has turned a day at the place expressly to get a good sight of it, and the older it grew, the more interest was attached to it.

When the author of this book had about finished his labors, he became aware of something very interesting in connection with the site of Harper's Ferry. Had he known it when he began, he certainly would have given his readers the benefit of it at the very start, for there it belongs as, if it happened at all, it belonged away back in the misty ages of history or, at least, of Christianity. It is true that he could have recalled his manuscript and penned it over again, but as the Fatalists say, "what is written is written" and the undoing of what has been done might bring the book to naught by putting him in conflict with Fate, and the opposing mach Ebor on him for nothing. From his earliest years the writer has been familiar with the legend of Saint Brendan or Boran, the great, enterprising Irish monk of the early days, who embarked, it is said, on the Atlantic coast of the "Isles of Paradise," as they were called, and that one said, indeed, at a much later date, he even has a firm belief that there was, at least, a glimpse of exquisite beauty in the western Ocean, which appeared at intervals, but always eluded those who would make possession of it. There is reason to believe that some vision of the kind, the effect of which is sometimes presented to the unsophisticated imaginations and fashions of the olden time and which, if the science had actually been born, it is probable that a belief in the actual existence of this "paradise" would only fix in the minds of a people imaginative and poetic as the Irish, ancient or modern. In fact, so far as there is a well authenticated tradition of the voyage of Saint Brendan in quest of the "Isles of Paradise" and manuscripts of hoary antiquity which refer to his adventures until the Reformation, and



since, in old maps that trace their roots back to the times of the Druids, corroborate the old tradition. Brave historians of late times give credit to the voyage of Saint Brendan, and have previously claimed to his having been the first European discoverer of America. Some time this winter 1901-1902—the author saw in some newspaper statement purporting to be from some correspondent in Great Britain or Ireland, that a manuscript had been discovered a little before, giving a circumstantial account of this voyage—of the discovery by Brandan of a land of apparently great extent and surpassing beauty—of the entrance by the voyager into a large bay, their ascent of a wide river that emptied into it, and their final resting at the mouth of another river in a chasm of awful sublimity. The correspondent concludes that Saint Brandan had discovered America—that the bay was the Chesapeake and that the river ascended was the Potomac. If we grant all this, we may conclude, as the correspondent does, that the Saint rested at the mouth of the Shenandoah, on the Site of Harper's Ferry. As before noted, there appears to be little doubt of the voyage or of the discovery of *some* land by Brandan, for the most cautious writers of even the present day refuse to treat the story with contempt, but whether we can confidently follow him all the way from Ireland to our very door at Harper's Ferry or not, is a matter for some consideration and future developments. There is not a man in that town who does not wish the tale to be true, for, besides the poetry of the matter, it would be a feather in the cap of Harper's Ferry that it was presumably under the protection of a saint and an Irish one at that. An Irishman, in the flesh, does not stand on trifles when the interests of his friends are at stake and, when he is translated to Heaven and invested with the dignity of a saint

he may be relied on to put in some heavy licks for any cause or person he loved while on earth. If the tale of the correspondent is true in every respect, Harper's Ferry may be regarded as Saint Brandan's own child—the heir to his fame on earth and the best entitled to all the influence which he may command in Heaven. We must not inquire too closely as to how he got past "The Great Falls" or what induced him to undertake the great labor of the portage.

Within a few years the Baltimore and Ohio railroad company have made great changes at Harper's Ferry, enough to alter its appearance very materially. In the summer of 1892 they commenced the cutting of a tunnel of over eight hundred feet in length through the spur of the Maryland Heights that projects over the old track near the railroad bridge. They also commenced at the same time the erection of stone piers to support a new bridge a little northwest of the old one. The course of the road bed in the town has also been changed, for the old trestling has been abandoned and the track has been laid across the eastern end of the old armory grounds and over a part of the site of John Brown's fort. The principal object of this change was to straighten the road and avoid the dangerous curves at the old bridge and also to do away with the perpetual expense of keeping the trestle work in repair. In consequence, the appearance of the place is greatly changed and not for the better, but, happen what may, the eternal mountains will remain, clothed with the verdure of spring and summer, the purple and gold of autumn, or the snowy mantle of winter, according to the season. The noble and historic rivers, too, will pour their allied waters through the awe-inspiring chasm which, in the course of bygone ages, their united strength has cut through the gigantic

barrier of the Blue Ridge. The Bald Eagle—king of birds—will still sweep in majestic curves around the turreted pinnacles of the Alpine Heights or, poised on outspread wings, will survey his massalibic ancestral domain and, in the garish light of day, the utter loneliness and wildness of the mountains oppress the imagination, the gloaming and the tender moonbeams will mellow the savage grandeur of the scene and invest it with a dreamy and mystic beauty to soften and enhance its sublimity. Besides, whatever may occur in the future, Harper's Ferry has in the past attained a fame of which even fate itself can not deprive it and, as long as poetry, romance and a love of the sublime and beautiful in Nature find a home in the human heart, tourists from all the continents and the isles of the sea will visit it, and the day will never come when there will be no enthusiastic lover of freedom to doff his hat at the shrine of John Brown. He was, anyway, a man of honest convictions who fought desperately and died fearlessly for the faith that was in him, and what hero has done more?

Having spent a long and a very long winter's night in a haunted house with a corpse for his only companion, and having been treated with marked consideration by their ghostships in their not bothering him in any way, the writer feels under obligations to give the spirits a pull and keep alive their memory in an age of skepticism. He, therefore, craves the reader's patience while he relates the history of an invisible but exceedingly potent spirit that kept the neighborhood of Harper's Ferry in a terrible torment for a long time and then, to our joy, gave its name to a thriving village within a few miles of that town. Tourists who come to see the site of Harper's Ferry never fail to make a detour to see the "haunted" only of the town, and the "haunted" is a ghost.

tion, and it is partly for their benefit and partly to honor the spirits that treated him so cleverly, that the author gives the following legend. There are but few, indeed, in northern Virginia, who have not heard the tale a thousand times, with endless variations, all accounts, however, agreeing as to the main facts. The author has heard many versions of it, but he will give it as he got it from a gentleman now deceased—an ex-member of Congress and an ex-minister to one of the most important nations of Europe. This gentleman spent much of his youth in the immediate neighborhood of the village where the great mystery occurred and he was on the most intimate terms with one of the families that were conspicuous in the occurrence. Of course, he gave this as he received it himself. He was not born when the spirit was rampant, but he got the story fresh from those who were witnesses to the mystery. He was an eminent man and deeply learned—a graduate of Georgetown College—and the writer would give you a deal to be able to relate the story with the dramatic grace of his informant. Of course, he did not believe the legend himself, but he cherished it as a remembrance of his childhood and as a choice morsel of folklore.

## THE LEGEND OF WIZARD CUB

In the southern part of Jefferson County, Virginia, within less than a mile of the upper river to Farmans in the late war, is a clearing with a well-tended village that rejoices in three names: *Widdler*, *Smithfield*, and *Wizard Cub*. The first of these names it gave to its being at an equal distance from *Widdler*, *Almington*, *Smithfield*, *Per's Ferry*, and this is the name asked of when the postal office. The second name, *Smithfield*, is derived from a very respectable name, an exalted Smith clan that has resided there for many years. The late *Wizard Cub*—a name which singing boys still required to be used—was derived from the fact that the change of the name was effected at the foot of a river, the waters of which were called *Wizard Cub*. Not far from the clearing is a small pond and meadow. The pond, which at one time belonged to a residence of the general, is now an orchard. *Wizard Cub* is the name now of the ruins of *Almington*, which is the name of the village. The name *Wizard Cub* is a name which is very strange, the name of the village is very old.

It is said that the general had a very large house, and that the name of the house was *Wizard Cub*. The name of the house was *Wizard Cub*. The name of the house was *Wizard Cub*.

the farm on which was the residence above referred to. He and his family took possession of the house, and for several years they prospered. Livingstone used to say that he had been unfortunate in life before his moving to Virginia, and he was fond of contrasting his former failures with his success in his new home. He is said to have been a man of a mild and genial disposition, but tradition has it that his better half was of a different temper and that, figuratively, she wore the garment which is supposed to be the special prerogative and attribute of the male sex. The facts of our tale, if indeed, they are bona fide facts at all, appear to bear out the popular estimate of the family, with the addition, perhaps, that Mr. Livingstone was of a credulous turn of mind, which exposed him to the machinations of some designing neighbors, who took advantage of his unsophisticated nature and who, perhaps, were not sorry to punish the wife for her lack of amiability. It should be noted that the period of our tale long antedates railroads and steamboats. Goods were then conveyed entirely by horse power and the principal road from Baltimore and Alexandria to southwest Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee passed through Middleway. In consequence, long convoys of wagons were constantly passing along this road which was within a few yards of Livingstone's house. About three miles east of this residence, also on this road, lived an Irish family, named McSherry, from whom are sprung the many highly respectable people of that name who now adorn nearly every learned profession in West Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania, especially that of medicine. Between these two residences lived Joseph Minghim—an Italian—the grandfather of the gentleman referred to as now owning the tract of land called "The Priest's Field." The Minghim of our tale had accompanied the fa-

mous generale Charles Lee from Italy who that eccentric character was obliged to fly from the land of the Caesars, but finding himself disappointed in his patron had set up for himself in the neighborhood of Middleway. So much for a preface and now for our story.

One evening a stranger called at Livingstone's house and asked for a night's lodging. This was accorded to him cheerfully by Livingstone and, in justice to the lady of the house, it must be recorded that tradition is silent on the subject of what she thought of her husband's hospitality and, being an impartial chronicler, the writer will give her the benefit of any doubt on the subject, especially as it turned out afterwards that she had good reason to regret her having "taken in the stranger." The family and their guest conversed for a good part of the night, as is customary in Virginia on such occasions, and the new acquaintances separated about ten o'clock, Mr. Livingstone conducting the stranger to a sleeping apartment and then betaking himself to his own. After having slept some time, the master of the house awoke and became aware of queer noises coming from the direction of his guest's apartment. He arose, knocked at the stranger's door and inquired what was the matter. The occupant replied that he was very sick and that he had a presentiment that he could not live 'til daylight. At the same time he entreated that a Catholic priest should be sent for to shrieve him--that he had been brought up in the Catholic faith, but that he had neglected religion when in health. Now he would gladly accept its consolations, for he felt himself to be in extremis. Livingstone replied that he knew of no priest of that faith anywhere near, and that he could not hope to find one closer than in Maryland. He remarked, however, that he had neighbors who were







struction was palpable to his eye, it was but an any nothing to his touch. It was now the wagoner's turn to be amazed. He knew not whether to offer an apology or not and, while he was still pondering the matter, another team arrived and its driver went through the same performance as the other, with the same result. At length, Livingstone mildly suggested that they should drive on, regardless of the intangible rope and so they did and passed along without difficulty, attributing their delusion, no doubt, to the bewitching of the neighborhood. Soon, however, other teams arrived and again the spectre rope was in the way and again were repeated the perplexity and the profanity of the first encounter. Every new arrival brought the luckless Livingstone a fresh annoyance and so it was kept up for several weeks. In the course of time, the demon, now acknowledged to be around the place, adopted a new method of annoyance. A sharp, clipping noise, as if from a pair of invisible shears, was heard all through and around the house and, worse yet, all the cloths of the family, their table cloths and bed coverings were cut and gashed, the slits being all in the shape of a crescent. Of course, the news of these mysterious doings soon spread, and people from all directions crowded to see and hear what was going on. There are still preserved in some lumber-pockets or trunk-blets that were folded in the pockets of their owners when they last stepped out, but yet, were cut and marked by this peculiar way by the demon of the seasons that kept up his "clip-clip" sound them while they were confining with the afflicted family. One holy visitor was complimenting the Livingstone on his fine flock of ducks that were calling their angels and on their way, perhaps, or on their going to heaven, when "clip-clip" went the demon and the visitor, after a moment's

the clocks were all of July 10, and ten or broad daylight before the very eyes of the hub and many other witnesses.

At that time there lived in Middleway a German tailor, who, though fully imbued with the mysticism of his native country, yet regarded with contempt all vulgar superstitions, or what he considered to be such. He boasted that he would stay all night alone in the house supposed to be haunted and that, if he had time enough to spare for the purpose, he could expose the imposture of the wizard clipping. He had just finished a suit of broad cloth for a neighboring planter and had made up the clothes in a neat package, when on his way to deliver them he passed Livingstone's house, grinning at the folly of his neighbors in believing that the place was tenanted by an evil spirit. "Clip-clip" went the terrible scissors around the ears of the German who, in the plenitude of his incredulity, invited the author of the sounds to "go for drum." He proceeded to the house of his employer, opened his bundle with professional confidence and pride, to exhibit his model suit, when, lo! and behold! he found the clothes full of the crescent-shaped slits and utterly ruined.

The excitement continued to spread and far and near extended the fame of "Wizard Clip." One night a party of youngsters of both sexes assembled at the house for a frolic, got up by the young men of the neighborhood, who desired to show to the world and especially to their sweethearts that *they* were not afraid, whoever else might be so, and curiosity led many young ladies to the scene, in spite of the terrors of the place. They were, perhaps, desirous to test the courage of their lovers, and trusted for protection to the big crowd in attendance. One rough, blustering fellow came all the way from Winchester, carrying his rifle. He was counting a part of the neglig-

to the door, and he saw a man, who, in the moment of peril, had been so close to him, standing at the entrance of the room, and looking at him with a look of surprise and admiration. He had been looking at him some time, and suddenly, as if he had seen the great stone, he said, "Where did you find it?" Nothing had escaped the eyes of the man. He reached down to the light and motion, to his astonishment, that the most important part of his coat of garment had become loose from the main garment, and there was nothing left for him, but to let it go, and lie, or sitting all the best of his power, to get on. His condition soon became known to the soldiers, and great as the terrors of the situation, etc., nothing could prevent the compact band entering, and the hapless hero found his plight so great that he resolved to leave the house, which, for the sake of decency, he was obliged to do by knocking to the door, and the ladies coyly looked in another direction.

And then, as he did, he recalled of the peerless beauty of the woman with her gray hair and diamond eyes. The Kingstone, at heart and then his wife's masculine, average gray hair. The whole might of age might, and of course, intensely enjoyed, the night Kingstone had to dream. He thought he was not alone, and that in the case of which was a case of the soldier's and val' garments and appearing to be engaged in some religious ceremony. While looking towards this strange man, he felt an earnest beam, as if of the presence with him of some benevolent spirit, that whispered to him that the man he pointed could relieve him of his great trouble. He resolved immediately to form the result of his appeal to some persons, and to the gospel to express his intention—the great and the help. He could not be over-patient, and that presence was a fact, and that heart

"I'll be glad to do it," said the priest, "but I must  
 pass it by the vicar first. I'll call on him to-morrow."  
 The report of the case, however, was so generally  
 approved, and the confidence in the vicar was so  
 universal, that a fortnight had not elapsed before  
 the vicar himself was called on by the dean, and  
 the dean, after a short conversation, had decided  
 that he must not object to the vicar's going  
 on his usual rounds. All that he stipulated for  
 was, that the vicar should be accompanied by the  
 Protestant Episcopal minister, the minister of the  
 nation for him to seek admission to the church  
 from the Magdon's side. "Well," said the vicar,  
 "Father Caldwell, can you find us some one  
 of the denomination of your own country, who  
 is known to our people, and who will do us  
 service. They are used to going to an orthodox  
 priest, and on the day of our last meeting  
 accompanied their minister, and gloried in  
 meeting him at the first sight. I'd give ten  
 pounds for a man who had seen a man  
 kneeling and falling on his knees at our feet, and  
 begging for mercy, and who had seen the  
 head of the vicar, if he had been prostrated  
 by our minister, he gave the white cross to the  
 unknown man, and the stranger, and the  
 vicar, who was a good, honest, and true man,  
 the Lutheran minister, had been so the vicar,  
 the whole affair, and I to convince the vicar,  
 he was merely the victim of some new-fangled  
 fakers of his neighborhood. He was determined  
 ever to try to dispute Longstone's title, and to  
 sheer pay and, perhaps, to show a little more  
 averse to a study even with a vicar, and all the  
 good either consented to accompany him, and  
 have, and all he ever had to be done, and the

than a Catholic priest, as, or nothing like, the Catholic and superstitious legend of Virginia, but very rarely seen there, and it is likely that the perpetrators of the outrage on the Ingham family were themselves victims of an unreasonable fear of something that was formidable only from its rarity and from attributes that existed only on their own ignorant and untrained imaginations. Anyway, it is recorded that never after the visit of Father Cahill were the diabolical scissors heard, and from that time peace again reigned in the Livingstone household, but the name of "Wizard Chip" still clings to the village and, it is to be hoped, that the legend will not be allowed to die out for, laugh as we may at those old-time tales, they have a charm for even the most prosaic and skeptical. John Brown's fort is lost, forever to Virginia, but it is a matter for thankfulness that, while brick and mortar can be disposed of to satisfy the love of gain, the traditions of a people cannot be converted into money and that sentiment cannot be sold by the square foot. Land marks are more easily destroyed than folklore.

In gratitude to Father Cahill, Livingstone before his death deeded to the Catholic church thirty-four acres of land, and this tract is what has ever since been named "The Priest's Field." The clergy of that faith, however, renounced all claim to the place because, no doubt, they felt that nothing in the spiritual ministrations of Father Cahill contributed or was intended by him to contribute towards the object Livingstone had in view—the expulsion of a veritable demon. Father Cahill, like the Lutheran minister, went to the house merely as a friend and not in the character of an exorciser of a real spirit and if the rascals who so cruelly tormented their harmless neighbor were more afraid of the priest than of the other minister with whom they were no

doubt familiar, it was no reason why a claim should be set up by the former of superior influence with Heaven. Mr. McSherry and Mr. Minghlin were made trustees of the property, but by common consent, the land was left with the Minghlinis and it is now theirs by prescription, perhaps. In the county clerk's office in Charlestown, Jefferson county, West Virginia, can be seen the deed made by Livingstone and wife to Denis Cahill, the supposed exorciser of the fiend. It will be found in Book No. 1 of the County Records, and it conveys the title to thirty-four acres of land—"The Priest's Field"—to Father Cahill and his successors. Our esteemed friend Clerk Alexander will be glad to show it to anyone curious to see it. The deed is dated February 27<sup>th</sup>, 1802.

Within about eight miles of Harper's Ferry is a sleepy hamlet which has quite a history in connection with several prominent men of the Revolution. It is called Leetown, and it has been heretofore mentioned in this history as the scene of a brisk skirmish in the war of the rebellion. As before noted in the book, it got its name from General Charles Lee who, after the censures incurred by him for his conduct at the battle of Monmouth, buried himself here in gloomy seclusion. Very near this village is the house occupied by General Horatio Gates, of more honorable fame in our war for independence, and still another revolutionary general—Dachau—located in the immediate neighborhood of the place. So that a sauntering tourist might spend a pleasant hour, and amply enough in visiting the neighborhood. It is but a few minutes' drive from Washington, and a curiosity-seeker might easily find a score of interesting sights in the course of a single day's trip to Harper's Ferry. About five miles north of the town is the site of the battle of Sharpsburg, and the site of the battle of





returned to Harper's home, with a view to gratify the curiosity of some parties who were attracted to the spot by the sight of him at his grave. It is generally supposed that he himself had buried a considerable treasure at the place while he was hard pressed by enemies at some time when the siege was in progress, and that, deeming it safe and not being much in want of money, he had left it in its concealment for nearly thirty years. Some advanced the dream theory— that, in his sleep he had a vision of the buried treasure, but the stranger kept his own counsel and departed on the next railroad train for parts unknown.

## THE ENCHANTER'S WHEEL.

Starting from the railroad bridge at Harper's Ferry and running northwest, with the railroad track for six miles to Dunfield's Station, is a region that has ever been the home of wizards, witches and all kinds of adepts in occult lore, besides being a favorite resting place for gypsy caravans. The construction of the railroad many years ago was the first interruption to the dreams of magic, and, then, the civil war, with its very practical ideas and, above all, perhaps, the subsequent introduction of free schools have completed the delivery of the worthy inhabitants from the very galling yoke of many professors of the black art—African and Caucasian—who profited in money and reputation by the fears they excited and the fees they received for cures or immunity. In justice, it must be stated that the whites, mostly of German origin, were generally of a benevolent character and that the practice of their art was always directed to counteract the malevolence of the negroes who seldom devoted their mystic knowledge to any good purpose, especially where any member of their own race was concerned. They always appeared to have an instinctive dread of the superior race and were shy of practising on the white man, unless under very strong temptation. The gypsies alone keep alive the old order of things, appearing to have nobody to punish and every one to reward with a rich wife or a gallant husband for

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fin exports at the fetching — the story is never exhibited. For many years after his death the term was a common phrase in the neighborhood. I can introduce you to Peacher's wheel — whence an old man suspected of knavish practices — especially a bold or a superstitious person. It would take more space than we have allotted to ourselves to relate a detail of the exploits of Peacher with his magic wheel.

## THE WITCH'S OVERSIGHT.

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Of an entirely different type as to nationality, color and moral standing, was Jesse Short, a disreputable negro scamp who enjoyed an immense reputation for powers of mischief, and who got credit for nearly every mysterious thing that occurred in the neighborhood, if only it was of a disreputable kind. Nearly all of the houses had low porches at their front doors, and the very narrow spaces underneath were enclosed with lattice work, so close that a robin could scarcely force himself inside and, if he could, he had very scant room to hop for a little exercise. It often happened, however, that in the early morning the ears of the family were greeted with the beats or grunts of a well grown sheep or porker belonging to some neighbor that had found its way or for which a way had been found in some uncanny manner to enter, and which had to crouch very low to find room for itself. But although an entrance had been found for it, there was no exit until the porch was torn down. All this and many other such pranks were put to the credit of Jesse until he enjoyed a fame equal to that of Michael Scott, and was the great terror of the country all round. Like John Peacher of better character, he performed too many feats for recital in this modest-sized book, but we will relate one that was witnessed, and is vouched for by at least two parties of unexceptionable character, who are still living, one of them being the victim of Jesse's unholy

practices, who can still exhibit marks left on her person by the wizard's touch.

Jesse was a slave on the Miller estate, about four miles northwest of Harper's Ferry. Near this plantation was another owned and occupied by John Engle, a pious, God-fearing man, some of whose children are yet alive. As far as we know there are two—Mr. James Engle and his sister, Mrs. Margaret Moier. When these were very young children, their father owned or hired a colored girl to whom our hero, Jesse, desired to pay attentions and with this view, often visited Mr. Engle's house. Mr. Engle, however, positively forbade those visits on account of Jesse's very bad reputation. It was supposed that our hero was deeply offended at this exclusion from the company of his lady-love, and secretly vowed vengeance, although his countenance and general bearing towards the Engle family did not betray his real feeling. One day he visited the house ostensibly to convey some message from his master. While he was waiting for a return message, Margaret, the five year old daughter of Mr. Engle, who is now the widow of a Mr. John Moier, passed close to him. The negro patted the child and appeared to have a desire to ingratiate himself with her, but the little girl screamed wildly as soon as his hand touched her, and she showed the utmost horror of him. Her screams continued until she got into fits and the greatest difficulty was experienced in restoring her temporarily to her normal condition. But the little one was not the same from that time. Day by day she failed, lost appetite and could not get natural sleep. In a month she was reduced from a hale, hearty and lively child to a mere spiritless skeleton, and hope of her recovery was almost abandoned. At that time regular physicians were not as plentiful as they are now, and old mummies of other color were

most of the most successful breed of the falling stock. The Mullins had been there, as they are now, among the most respectable in Jefferson county, and from yeomanry for them as well as for natural sympathy—every mother in the neighborhood and every skillful woman aided in trying to restore the poor child, but in vain. When the infant was almost exhausted somebody remembered that across the Potomac, in Maple Swamp, a place inhabited in a great measure by half-breeds descended from the Indians, lived a certain Mrs. Mullin, whose name for occult knowledge was wide-spread. Indeed, she was a power even among the professors themselves. To her, in a post-report the parents of the child appealed. The benevolent old lady responded at once, and crossed the Potomac on her mission of charity. She took the child on her knee, without the least repugnance on the part of the little girl. What mystic words she murmured, and how, tradition does not say, but she took from her pocket a pair of scissors and with a delicate, clipped the hair from the fingers of the child—and that is all—*that is all*—and hereafter the fortune for the child at once began to improve, and, as we have before mentioned, is still able and hearty at an advanced age with the full use of all her limbs, except that one finger, the root of which Mrs. Mullin clipped to her. That finger is crooked and that one alone. It has never been straight since that day, about seventy-five years ago, when Mrs. Mullin, either by accident or design, fulfilled her mission as she reported to her fellows. It never pains her, but even so, it never gives a sign of something designed to be a mystery. Mrs. Mullin, as far as we know, never tried to rectify the omission or make any explanation.





General Darke then lived near the spot where he now rests from his life's work, surrounded by many of his veterans and relatives, by whom he was much revered. The general, like the great majority of men, was fond of a good dog, and was very jealous of the fame as well as careful of the bodies of his dumb favorites of that species, which he kept around him. One dog was his "special pet." Tradition does not tell what breed he belonged to or his name—as it does in the case of Colonel Washington's "Bob"—neither does it inform us of his candid advantages or deficiencies. Indeed, in the case of "Bob" there is no need, yet awhile, to question tradition, for we all, whose hair is gray, knew him, that is all of us who in 1859 were acquainted with the hospitable home of the colonel.

One day one of the general's neighbors complained to him that his—the neighbor's—near house had frequently of late been robbed and that, having watched many nights for the thief, he had at last got ocular demonstration that the general's favorite dog was the culprit. The general would not deny the fact of the robbery, but he plainly denied the guilt of his dog and, although the complainant was a man of the utmost respectability, the general still stood up for his humble friend. An agreement was finally made that the general himself should watch—when he did and, besides, every night he barricaded the room in which the dog used to sleep, and left the animal not the least chance, as he thought, to leave the house without permission. The master kept listening, too, for any sound from the dog's room that would indicate an effort to escape, and for some nights he heard just enough noise to prove that the dog was in his proper place. One night, however, he thought the stings unnatural, and his suspicion was aroused. He entered the dog's room and found

it vacant. He also found a hole either in the wall of the room or at the foundation, through which it was easy to make a noiseless escape. The general at once started in pursuit and encountered the dog on the way from the neighbor's meat house whither the master's suspicions led him. The dog had a large piece of meat in his mouth, which he at once dropped. Recognizing his owner, and then made a hasty retreat out of sight. Of course, the general made all the apologies due from him to his wronged friend, and the trouble between them was forever ended. The dog, however, was never again seen in that neighborhood.

In some years after General Darke had occasion to travel to Ohio. He made the journey on horseback, the only method at that time. One night he took lodging at a lonely inn among the wilds of the Alleghany Mountains. On alighting he noticed several suspicious-looking men lounging around, but the general was a brave man and, besides, he had no choice, so he remained at the house. He kept awake all night, however, but he was not molested. Next morning he started to continue his journey, but he had not advanced far before a very rough-looking man jumped from behind a fence and ordered him to halt. At the same time a dog bounded from the same direction to the road, and at once caught the assailant by the throat and dragged him to the ground, holding on with a death grip to that peculiarly dangerous part of the human anatomy to be seized by. Whether the man was killed or not tradition does not say, but he was rendered hors de combat. The general recognized in the dog his own former pet, but the dog again fled from before the face of his old master, by whom he was never again seen. The general returned to the inn, reported the affair to the landlord and made special inquiries

about the dog. All he could learn was that the animal had appeared at the inn a long time before, and that, the family having taken a liking to the estray, it was allowed to remain. The dog was not to be seen at the inn at least, until the general departed finally, nor is it known that he ever did return and, as far as we know, he was never again seen by any of his old acquaintances.

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Harper's Ferry has always been noted for the number of ministers of religion it has produced. It would be impossible to name all of them in view of the limit we have set for ourselves. A few, however, whom we ourselves have taught and prepared for learned professions, we feel justified in mentioning. They are Fathers Edward Tearney, James T. O'Farrell and John Bowler, of the Catholic church; the Reverend McFadden brothers—John, Harry and Frank; the Reverend C. B. Price and the Reverend A. S. Yantis—the last five of various Protestant denominations. We are proud of those boys, their genuine piety, their learning and the great good they are reported as doing. No bigots are they who can see no good in anybody that differs from them, but they found their belief and their life-practise on the glorious "Sermon on the Mount" and have a good word for everybody. This is the way to win souls to God, and they have found it.

Various eminent men, not natives of the place, however, have served in the ministry at Harper's Ferry. The Rt. Rev. J. J. Kain, the present Archbishop of St. Louis, and the Rt. Rev. A. Vandevyver, Bishop of Richmond, were formerly priets in charge of the Catholic church there. The venerable Dr. Dutton of the Presbyterian church

also served there and was the author of a very successful adventure in the great flood of 1870 (see *Life*, p. 100, noted elsewhere). The last mentioned burial was held in extraordinary honor. Many believe the coming great man of the Catholic church in America is Bishop Vandevyver, of Richmond. He is certainly one of God's noblemen.

There are now serving in the ministry at Harper's Ferry the Reverend Messrs. Marsh of the M. E. Church, and Sullivan and Farring of the M. P. Church, also, the Reverend Father Collins, Catholic priest. We have not the pleasure of much acquaintance with any of those gentlemen, but they are, we know, men of very high character. Father Collins' father we knew well—a better man never lived and we take him for a guarantee for his son's excellence. We have been thrown a good deal into company with the Reverend J. D. Miller of the Protestant Episcopal church, and in our judgment, he is a gentleman of profound learning and a high degree of polish and amiability. We always listen with high pleasure to his conversation, the more so because he never tries to convince his hearers that he "knows it all," although it is plain that he knows a great deal, and that the day is not far off when he will make a very distinguished mark. He is making it now.

In giving the names of Harper's Ferry-Town clergymen we might have mentioned Father William Lynch, pastor of the Catholic church at Roanoke, Virginia, who, if not quite a native of Harper's Ferry came very near having that claim on us. He was born and brought up at Halltown, within four miles of Harper's Ferry, and those four miles deprived the ancient village of the honor of being his birthplace, and us of the credit his education would have conferred on us. He is, however, regarded by us as one of our own, and the author is as glad of the great

success the good father has met and is meeting with as if he himself had made him as he made the others. From this rather extended notice of the ministers of religion to the credit of Harper's Ferry it must not be inferred that the place is not entitled to the honor of having produced other men of marked ability who adorn other professions. Some sixty years ago was born in Bolivar, a suburb of the place, the Hon. E. Willis Wilson, an eminent lawyer of Charleston-on-the-Kanawha. The civil war broke out just at the time when he had got a fair education and his studies were, of course, interrupted for a time. His native energy, however, was too much for any obstacle and as soon as the reverberation of the cannons ceased around his native place, he went to work at the study of law, entered politics, and was chosen to fill various places of honor and trust until he was elected governor of West Virginia, and was inaugurated on the same day that saw the same ceremony for President Cleveland. The election of Governor Wilson was the more remarkable for the violent opposition to him on the part of all the monopolies in the state and his was a triumph for the right as well as for himself. His administration was a model one and as he is young enough for further usefulness, the people of West Virginia will not lose sight of him.

Another native of the place has risen to eminence in the law. The Hon. James D. Butt was brought up under some disadvantages in the matter of education, caused by the civil war but, as he was young enough at the cessation of hostilities to resume his interrupted studies, he made up for lost time. He is now Referee in the Bankruptcy Court of his native district.

In medicine, too, Harper's Ferry has many sons to be proud of. William, George and Robert Marnion, three sons of Dr. Nicholas Marnion, were

themselves famous physicians and surgeons—especially in diseases of the eye and ear. The second—George—died some two years ago, but the oldest—William—is still practising in Washington City, and ranks among the very highest in the profession. The youngest—Robert—is in the U. S. Navy. They were all our pupils in the long past.

Another pupil of ours is Dr. Joseph Tearney, now employed by the B. & O. railroad. He has practised a good deal at this, his native place, and, although he is yet a young man, he has, and justly has the reputation of possessing wonderful skill in his profession. Personally, he is emphatically a "good fellow" with a big, generous heart, as is well known to many a needy patient. So, with his acknowledged ability, the confidence he inspires, and the magnetism that draws every one to him, he cannot fail to become a veritable celebrity. And he, too, was a pupil of ours. He never forgets the old tie and the "old man," and is very much the better for the remembrance.

We would be ungrateful indeed if we forgot Dr. Howard and Claude Koonce, young physicians and natives of Harper's Ferry and two of our old pupils. They are sons of Mr. George Koonce, prominent in the politics of West Virginia. They stand very high in their profession and are whole-hearted and brave men.

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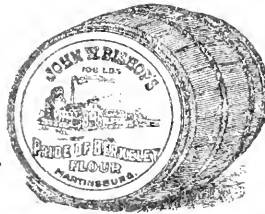
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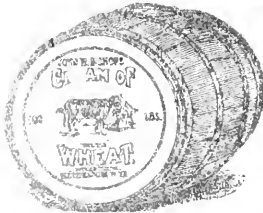
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